

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

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## The Duty on Course Wools



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# The National Wool Grower

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Irene Young, *Assistant Editor*

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# Editorial Comment

## On Sheep and Wool Affairs

### The Wool Situation

SEPTEMBER was a hectic month in the wool world. Normal conditions of supply and demand had for some time suggested a material advance in wool prices. This advance was well under way before the start of the war in Europe. However, prices being paid in the country at the end of August were not yet equal to production costs.

Soon after the declaration of war by the British government, it was announced that the entire wool crops of Australia and New Zealand would be taken over. It is understood that the price is to average around 29 cents, which is not very much of an advance over earlier sales. It is probable that Great Britain will not require all the wool now under contract; if not, she will doubtless release some of the supplies for sale under a license plan to other countries.

Fear has been expressed that British wools might later come to Boston for sale at prices below those now prevailing in that market and thereby reverse the recent trend. We think it scarcely necessary to point out the high improbability that British officials will dispose of wool at prices below those being paid at the time in any market.

"Exports of wool, hair, wastes, noils, rags, tops and yarn from Great Britain are prohibited except under license from the British Board of Trade," reports the Department of Commerce.

While the report does not specify cloth, it may be assumed that cloth exports will also be regulated. As British mills will be fully occupied in filling government orders and supplying civilians of that country, the practical cessation of exports is to be expected. American manufacturers should benefit from reduction of imports of manufactured goods, which have more than doubled under the trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

With access to Australia and New Zealand wools closed to American mills, they are limited to Argentine and South Africa as sources of imports. The early necessity of importing is shown in detail in our wool market report printed in this issue.

Purchases of wool in South Africa and more particularly in Argentina, for American accounts, caused price advances which seem to have given concern to some Washington officials. There have been no official acts or announcements. The guess seems to be that some officials are flirting with the idea of organizing American buying so as to prevent larger advances in Argentina or in later dealing with the British government, if such becomes possible.

### Shall There Be Government Prices?

INCORRECT reports were circulated at the middle of September that our government was about to take over wool supplies or else to put a limit upon wool prices. The officers of the National Wool Growers Association felt that such action was most improbable and also not authorized under existing law.

Those who handled this rumor apparently were misinformed as to the purpose of the Secretary of Agriculture in setting up an Agricultural Advisory Council. Early in September panicky housewives, and others, started forward buying of sugar and other supplies so actively that sharp and unnecessary rises in retail prices resulted. There was, of course, clamor from consumer interests and demand for government limitation of food prices. Secretary Wallace announced that prices of most agricultural commodities had been unduly low and reasonable advances were desirable from every standpoint.

Anticipating that wool prices might possibly be considered by the Advisory Council at its meeting on September 19, the National Wool Growers Association advised the Secretary that in the event there was to be discussion of wool prices, the growers would expect to be represented. The official reply, sent after the meeting of the Advisory Council, was as follows:

September 21, 1939.

The National Wool Growers Association,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gentlemen:

With regard to your telegram of September 14, the Department of Agriculture has planned no conferences with a view of establishing prices for agricultural commodities.

The Department has asked a number of farm, business and labor leaders to form an Agricultural Advisory Council to help formulate programs to meet the conditions brought about by the war in Europe.

One of the things which Secretary Wallace would like to avoid would be price fixing, and he hopes that the necessary action to protect the interests of consumers and farmers can be worked out cooperatively.

Sincerely yours,

Leon O. Wolcott  
Assistant to the Secretary

We do not consider that government action concerning wool prices is imminent. Should later developments in the war situation cause our government to take cognizance of commodity prices and wool should need to be considered, growers will be consulted through their national organization. We doubt whether any action on prices is possible

unless Congress gives explicit authority. And if new legislation of that character shall be proposed it certainly will be fully ventilated by the Congress, which in all probability will continue in session, at least until affairs in this country are more settled.

The very reasonable policy announced on September 20, by the Agricultural Advisory Council, after consultation with Secretary Wallace, was stated in these words:

This Council, composed of producers, processors and distributors of farm products and representatives of labor and the general public, pledges its fullest cooperation to the President and the Secretary of Agriculture in meeting the situation created by the outbreak in Europe.

All Americans want to keep this country out of war. We are determined that the United States will remain at peace, but we recognize the difficulties which foreign wars present to our domestic economy. This Council has concerned itself with these difficulties.

The war in Europe will strengthen many farm prices here, but consumers need have no fear of shortage or runaway prices. Such advances in farm prices as may occur will tend to restore the balance between farm and city prices and help to bring about normal business and employment.

We are in a much better all-around position to meet emergencies than we were at the outbreak of the last war. From farm to kitchen, the whole system of producing, processing and distributing has been greatly simplified and improved.

The Department of Agriculture, with the full cooperation of the groups represented by this Council, is the medium through which the efforts of the agencies represented here can be most effective.

Whatever is done, must be done through voluntary means without regimentation. Action should be directed toward securing and maintaining proper balance by means of fair prices for farm products, fair wages for labor and fair profits for business.

It should be emphasized that the prices of most farm products are still low, despite some recent increases, and that the general

welfare demands that prices of farm products rise to their proper relationship with other prices and wages.

In order to help carry out the objectives of this Council and the Department of Agriculture, we recommend the permanent organization of the Council.

## Lamb Buying

**O**N this page in our September issue we commented upon the advance in lamb prices which commonly has been attributed to war conditions. At that time we noted that the market trend was reversed on August 24 when the general opinion was that there would not be war.

In Mr. Poole's report of the Chicago market for October, printed in this issue, it is stated that war-time commerce had nothing to do with the rise in lambs. We confess that we had not been able to suppose that New York housewives could boost the market by buying fresh lamb to keep on hand.

Mr. Poole argues that the recent course of lamb prices has all been explainable on the basis of lighter lamb receipts of slaughter lambs than had been expected. However, it is true that wholesale lamb prices at New York on September 29 were seven cents lower than on September 8. Chicago live lamb prices were 40 cents lower, though they had been farther down in the middle of the month.

There had, of course, been a strong advance in pelt values, but not sufficient to offset the drop in quotations on dressed lamb.

Increased marketing of native lambs to packers located at interior points appears to have cut down receipts available to larger packer concerns at central markets, with results favorable to shippers.

## Producers' Interests Guarded by P. S. Y. A.

**F**OUND guilty of faking scale tickets, Sachs Brothers, livestock dealers on the Chicago market, were suspended from registration as a dealer for a period of one year by order of the Secretary of Agriculture on April 22 of this year. The order followed usual procedure of investigation and hearings by the Packers and Stockyards Administration.

On July 26 the firm petitioned for reinstatement as a registered dealer, pleading that their suspension is depriving them of a means of earning a living during the year and the resulting loss of customers will make it very difficult for them to start up in business

### *The 75th Annual Convention*

## National Wool Growers Association

Casper, Wyoming

January 23-25, 1940



**You'll Be Needed**

**There to Help**

**Celebrate**

**Our Diamond Jubilee**

again at the end of the suspension period. This petition, the Secretary of Agriculture has denied. The basis for his action is set forth in the order as follows:

The petition has been carefully considered in the light of the facts found and the character of the violations, in consequence of which the owner was entered. The respondents were found to have engaged in an unfair, unjustly discriminatory and deceptive practice and device in that they falsified scale tickets. It is highly important that the transactions at public livestock markets be safeguarded in such a manner as to command the confidence of the livestock producers and shippers. The falsification of scale tickets, the basic records upon which buyers and sellers must rely, is serious and strikes at the very foundation of the central livestock marketing system.

The hardship to the respondents, resulting from the order, is to be regretted. However, in view of all the circumstances, and in view of the need of impressing the livestock industry generally with the seriousness of such offenses, it is my conclusion that the respondents' petition should be denied.

# The Duty On Coarse Wools

*Excerpts from the Brief Filed with the Committee for Reciprocity  
Information in Opposition to Reduction of Duties  
on Argentine Wools 44's and Lower*

ON August 23, the Department of State announced that hearings would be held on October 16 in connection with the negotiation of a trade agreement with Argentina. Wools not finer than 44's were listed for consideration.

The brief filed by the National Wool Growers Association shows that such a reduction would reduce the price of over 79 million pounds of domestic wool in addition to mohair.

Lowering of duties for Argentina would automatically accord the same concessions to New Zealand or any other country that may export such wools to the United States.

The first part of the brief shows that duties prescribed in present law were only 78 per cent effective from 1924 to 1934, according to the Tariff Commission.

That part of the brief which shows the amount of domestic wool that would be directly affected by the proposed reduction is printed here along with other parts relating to mohair and some of the argument presented.

## United States Production of "Coarse" Wools

We know of no reliable data upon the weights of the various grades of wool grown in the United States. A useful and reliable close approximation to the figures is obtainable from Raw Wool Consumption Reports, published monthly by the Bureau of the Census.

These reports do not segregate 44's from 36's and 40's but 46's are shown separately. However, this is not true for the report for 1938. In that report, consumption figures on 46's and lower are combined. We have, therefore, divided 46's and lower for 1938 between 46's and 36's-40's-44's in the same proportion as the average consumption for these two groups in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Inasmuch as paragraph 1103 of the present law permits a tolerance of 10 per cent of 46's to be contained in wools imported as 44's, and a tolerance of 10 per cent of 44's to be contained in imports of 40's, it is plain that imported 44's compete directly with domestic 46's. It is, therefore, wholly fair and useful in arriving at the amount of domestic wool on which prices would be affected by reduction of the duty on 40's and 44's to consider the domestic

production of 46's and lower. No other and no better data are available for this purpose.

On that basis the domestic production of 46's and of 44's and lower is shown in Table 3. There is also included a showing of the total consumption of apparel wools and of foreign wools.

Table 3  
U. S. Consumption, Total Apparel Wools  
U. S. Consumption, Foreign Apparel Wools  
U. S. Consumption, Domestics — 46's and 36's — 40's and 44's  
(Scoured Basis)

	Total	Foreign	Domestic	46's	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1935	303,982,000	24,323,000	6,628,000	2,235,000	3,154,000	8,865,000	
1936	278,258,000	65,596,000	4,951,000	6,075,000	2,466,000	19,314,000	
1937	248,121,000	89,987,000	3,636,000	6,263,000	1,467,000	19,343,000	
1938	219,565,000	25,398,000	3,667,000	2,308,000	1,708,000	7,532,000	
Average				4,720,500		2,198,750	

The United States average annual production of 46's is 4,720,500 and of 44's and lower, 2,198,750, scoured basis. Best authorities give domestic 46's a yield of 55 per cent and 44's and lower a yield of 56 per cent. The grease weights of these two classes of domestic wool are, therefore, 8,582,727 and 3,926,446 respectively. Combined they represent 3.4 per cent of the aver-

age production of shorn wool during the years 1935 to 1938. As before shown, 46's compete directly at the mill with 48's and 50's. Under sufficient price attraction, 46's and lower could and would be substituted for 48's-50's.

The domestic production of 48's and 50's (quarter bloods), on the basis of official consumption reports, has averaged 30,837,000 pounds, scoured basis, or 67,037,000 pounds grease weight or 18.3 per cent of the average clip of shorn wool.

The total weight of domestic wool, the price of which would be lowered by a reduction in the duty on 44's and lower, would be 79,546,000 or 21.7 per cent of the average domestic production of shorn wool.

## Mohair

The official list of articles and paragraphs of the Tariff Act to be considered in this proceeding does not include

paragraph 1102 b, under which mohair is made dutiable, in the grease, at 34 cents per pound of clean content.

All mohair is of 44's fineness and lower. While it has some peculiar qualities and uses, it largely comes into competition with wools of the type listed for consideration and possibly lower duties in the negotiation of a trade agreement with Argentina.

In reference to the interchanging of mohair and coarse wools, we quote from American Wool Handbook: (1)

Mohair is also used in men's summer suitings, in all-mohair fabrics and in numerous combinations with other fibers, sometimes mixed in the yarn structure, but usually as either warp or filling of the fabric. One of the much-advertised brands of men's suitings is made of mohair yarn in one direction and worsted yarn in the other. As a lining for suits, mohair is used extensively, woven plain or twilled, and here it is sometimes combined with wool, cotton, silk or rayon. In ladies' coatings, such as boucle, mohair blends are especially suitable.

(1) American Wool Handbook, 1938—  
Von Bergen and Mauersberger

The cheapening of 44's and lower wools (also 46's under the tolerance clause of the Tariff Act) would adversely affect all mohair producers in the United States. The best statistics available upon mohair production and the number of producers are shown in the table.

### *Mohair Imports*

Imports of mohair in recent years have been as follows:

1936	2,459,559	pounds
1937	2,883,537	"
1938	1,446,009	"
1939 — 6 months	32,820	"

There are no exports of mohair.

### *Argument*

We request and urge that in these hearings and later negotiations, your Committee should not give undue weight to price levels recently established as a result of war conditions in Europe.

Since September 1, there has been a substantial increase in wool prices. For the second time since 1929, domestic wools can be sold at prices above cost of production. Practically all domestic

The Department of Agriculture (1) reports, show that the average price received by farmers for wool at various times has been as follows:

July 15, 1939	21.8	cents per pound
The year 1938	19.1	" " "
" " 1937	32.	" " "
" " 1936	26.9	" " "
Average, 1930-1938	20.4	" " "
" 1920-1929	33.6	" " "
" 1910-1919	28.5	" " "
" 1909-1914	18.3	" " "

### (1) Crops and Markets

It is plain that under the present duties, wool prices in general and upon 40's and 44's have been 39.3 per cent lower than in the preceding ten years. We believe that American citizens have had the full benefit of these lower prices. Certainly the present duty on 40's and 44's has placed no burden upon consumers.

War-time prices constitute no criterion or basis upon which to compute tariff rates that are fair and reasonable under normal conditions. In fact, we consider that since American wool interests now are paying such very high prices in the Argentine, the completion of a trade agreement with that country might well be postponed until trade relations are nearer to a normal basis.

Reduction of duties upon Argentine 44's and lower can not be justified as necessary for American consumers or manufacturers or growers. The only American benefit that could result from such action would accrue to the owners and employees of industrial interests that might enjoy a larger outlet for exports.

Although as wool growers, at times the beneficiaries of the tariff, our views on policies of general concern will probably not be given full weight, we must say that we consider it a dangerous national policy to foster exports of factory products by lowering the capacity of our agricultural system to supply domestic requirements.

Table 4  
*United States Production of Mohair, Number of Goats Shorn,  
Number of Mohair Producers*

(Data from Agricultural Statistics, 1938, and Livestock, Meats and Wool, Market Statistics and Related Data, 1938, and Bureau of Census)

	Total Mohair, Including 1935	Kid Hair 1936	1937*	Goats Clipped 1937	Goat Owners 1934
Texas	13,000,000	13,400,000	14,000,000	3,111,000	8,604
New Mexico	920,000	860,000	892,000	198,000	1,634
Arizona	680,000	628,000	600,000	167,000	2,039
Oregon	450,000	410,000	440,000	120,000	2,590
Missouri	259,000	285,000	265,000	115,000	2,834
Utah	250,000	265,000	250,000	56,000	203
California	115,000	108,000	95,000	28,000	332
U. S. Total	15,634,000	15,986,000	16,368,000	3,795,000	21,534
*1938 (Total)	16,762,000				

The income from mohair in the seven principal mohair-producing states listed above, in 1937, was \$8,965,000 (Part I. Farm Income, 1908-38, U. S. Department of Agriculture).

Income from sale of goats for slaughter is insignificant. It is not reported in any government publication, nor are there any reports of the number of goats slaughtered. Mohair is almost the exclusive source of income obtained from their goats by the 21,534 goat owners reporting mohair production.

Wools of the 1939 clip are in the hands of manufacturers or dealers, and growers will not be benefited by the new situation unless it continues into next year.

In connection with the growers' claim that present duties should be maintained on all classes of wool, we urge consideration of the facts concerning the course of domestic wool prices in recent years.

## Freight Rates On Feeder Livestock

THERE have been no further developments in the case of freight rates on feeder animals now before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Exceptions to the examiners' report are being filed. The final oral argument is to be made after November 20.

As noted in the Wool Grower last month, the examiners' report to the Commission favors the railroads' proposals to cancel all feeder rates and in the future to refund 15 per cent of freight paid on stock moving into feed lots, but the refund is to be obtainable by shippers only upon presentation of a freight bill showing that the same stock was shipped by rail from the feeding point to the market.

Some of the language in the report of the examiners shows that they are not convinced that the new proposal will really meet the situation for the railroads.

Certainly it will add greatly to the expenses of raisers and feeders of livestock. At the best, the refund could be obtained by only a few of those who now ship feeder stock on the 85 per cent rate.

During the hearings, Examiner Stiles asked several witnesses for their opinion of a plan of having a single rate for both fat and feeder stock, that rate to be somewhere between the present 85 per cent rate for feeders and the full rates charged on fat stock. He refers to this idea in his report, but shows that such a new single rate could not be ordered under the present status of the case. Reference is made to putting in the carriers' proposals "experimentally."

We print the part of the examiners' report that refers to this possible final outcome in the case. Even should a single intermediate rate be adopted in the future, technicalities in procedure compel shippers' organizations to now do everything possible to prevent the railroads' present proposal, which has won the first round in the examiners' approval.

In part, the examiners said:

We have hereinabove shown the changes which have taken place since the 85 per

### SHEEPMEAN'S CALENDAR

#### Conventions

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association: Ft. Worth, December 8-9, 1939

Idaho Wool Growers Association: Boise, January 4-6, 1940

Oregon Wool Growers Association: Burns, January 8-9, 1940

Washington Wool Growers Association: Yakima, January 11-12, 1940

American National Live Stock Association: Denver, January 11-13, 1940

Montana Wool Growers Association: Helena, January 15-17, 1940

Utah Wool Growers Association: Salt Lake City, January 18-20, 1940

National Wool Growers Association: Casper, Wyoming, January 23-25, 1940

#### Show

Pacific International Live Stock Exposition: Portland, October 7-14, 1939

American Royal Live Stock Show: Kansas City, October 14-21, 1939

Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Exposition: Omaha, October 22-28, 1939

Great Western Live Stock Show: Los Angeles, October 23-November 3, 1939

International Live Stock Exposition: Chicago, December 2-9, 1939

Ogden Live Stock Show: Ogden, Utah, January 5-11, 1940

National Western Live Stock Show: Denver, January 13-20, 1940

out of the present rate adjustment be entirely removed. Conditions at the time the former hearings were held, as developed on those records, did not, in the Commission's judgment, justify the abolition of the dual rate system. A single rate system at a level intermediate between the two present rate levels and designed to produce in the aggregate, as the present dual rate system was designed to produce, revenues under which livestock will bear its fair share of the transportation burden, would involve moderate increases in the rates on stocker and feeder animals and moderate reductions in the rate on fat animals, and would effect equality of treatment as between the two branches of the industry. It is also quite probable that it would mean no greater increased revenues in the aggregate on the total volume of stocker and feeder tariff than will the proposals herein approved, under which refund to the lower rate basis will never be made on many shipments. However, the determination of the desirability of such a rate basis is beyond the issues of this proceeding as reopened.

## Swift's Special Lamb Work

AMB sales were given a special push by Swift and Company during the period of September 18 to 23, under the official designation of Swift's Premium Lamb National Leader Week.

Always to be counted on for unusual and effective advertising pieces, Swift and Company this year went one better than their standard demands. Their salesmen were all provided with miniature lamb charms for their coat lapels to focus attention on lamb. Over-the-wire banners and window posters, drawn up in the usual attractive style of Swift advertising, were furnished district and branch managers for distribution to dealers, and electrotypes for dealers' use in illustrating lamb advertisements and hand bills were also available.

Then to stimulate lamb purchases by housewives, Swift and Company carried a page advertisement featuring lamb in the October issues of McCall's, Woman's Home Companion and Good Housekeeping.

Shareholders of the company were likewise apprised of the fact that lamb makes good eating, through the receipt of their October 1 dividend checks in a special lamb folder.

# Around the Range Country

## WYOMING

Temperatures have averaged somewhat above normal, with favorable daytime temperatures for plant growth, though with occasional frosty nights to terminate the season gradually, somewhat later than usual. Only light, scattered showers occurred, being somewhat heaviest earlier in the month, and over the southern and middle counties. Soils are mostly too dry for best plant growth, and for fall seeding; and stock water is scarce in some sections. Cattle and sheep have held up well, and many shipments have occurred.

### Rawlins (Carbon County)

Feed conditions on the fall range are only 50 per cent of normal (September 27); rains are needed badly. I am afraid that only those sheep outfits in this vicinity that are out of debt will show any profit this year.

Eight cents is being paid for wether feeder lambs;  $8\frac{1}{4}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents for crossbred, whitefaced ewe lambs and from 8 to  $8\frac{1}{4}$  cents for mixed ewe and wether feeders. Sheepmen around here will keep only about 75 per cent of the number of ewe lambs they held over last year for breeding.

There has been very little actual reduction since 1934 in the number of sheep grazed on lands in the Taylor grazing districts.

Coyote conditions are bad here and the majority of sheepmen are very strong for uniform state bounty laws.

W. M. Tierney

### Buffalo

#### (Johnson County)

There is no water on the fall range and feed is poor (September 30); conditions do not measure up to those of previous recent years.

Not many ewe lambs are being held by sheepmen this year for breeding; feeder lambs are being contracted at 7 cents.

Coyotes are very troublesome. We

do not seem to be able to get any government trappers to work on this range.

Pete Urizaga

## MONTANA

The weather was warm enough during the first three weeks for more or less plant growth, as only here and there were freezing conditions reported; later, however, temperatures went somewhat lower, and light to moderate frosts were rather general. Only scattered showers occurred during the early, and the later portions of the month, though during the earlier middle days some good showers occurred. The state is rather dry, however, more especially over the eastern portions. Livestock are generally in fairly good condition.

### St. Pauls (Blaine County)

Feed conditions on the fall range are not so good (September 27) as a year ago; we've had no rain to speak of since June 30.

From \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred is being paid for wether feeder lambs; \$8 for crossbred, whitefaced ewe lambs; \$7.75 for straight, fine-wooled ewe lambs; and \$7.75 for mixed ewes and wethers (feeders). About the same number of ewe lambs will be retained

*The notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of September.*

*The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.*

by sheepmen as last fall. Prices on yearling ewes range from \$7.50 for fine-wools to \$7.75 and \$8.00 for crossbreds.

I doubt if any outfits show a profit for 1939, as labor is high, land leases too high and taxes are skyrocketing.

Coyotes are plentiful now and on the increase. No support has been received from the Biological Survey in fighting them.

George F. Kollman

### Whitehall (Jefferson County)

We have good feed on the fall range (September 26). Feed conditions are much the same as last year, which means that they are much better than in the five years preceding 1938.

Recent lamb contract prices are as follows:  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents for wether feeder lambs; 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents for crossbred, whitefaced ewe lambs; 8 cents for straight lots of fine-wooled ewe lambs; and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}$  cents for mixed ewe and wether feeders. Recent sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes have been made at \$8 while whitefaced crossbreds are changing hands at \$8 to \$8.50. Ewe lambs are being kept for flock replacements in about the same number as a year ago.

The situation on coyotes is just about the same as in the last few years.

Most sheep outfits of this vicinity, I believe, will record a profit on the year's operations.

Joseph Kountz

### Absarokee (Stillwater County)

Weather conditions during August and early September were exceptionally dry and feed was not quite up to last year's, but much better than in the two or three years preceding 1938. There is an abundance of cured grass on the public domain ranges for the fall and winter.

Some mixed lots of whitefaced ewe and wether lambs have been contracted at  $6\frac{3}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{4}$  cents; similar amounts

have also been named in contracts for wether feeder lambs alone. Fully as many ewe lambs will be kept this fall for breeding as in 1938.

Production expenses have been about the same as in 1938 and if sheepmen get 7 cents for their feeder lambs and 9 cents for fat lambs, at the markets, they should show a profit on the year's operations.

Poor trapping conditions last winter resulted in an increase in coyote numbers. I haven't heard any expressions in favor of uniform state laws for payment of bounties on coyotes.

Albert Johnson

#### **Knobs (Fallon County)**

The fall range is in excellent shape (September 23). Grasshoppers have not done so much damage as in the past few years in this locality, and feed on the range is better than in any year since 1936. The drought years of 1934 and 1936 were much harder on cattle than sheep, however, and a greater decrease in cattle numbers has occurred than in sheep. Sheep have been cut down on lands in the Taylor Grazing Districts by half of what they were before 1934.

There doesn't seem to be any ewe lambs selling around here this fall; everybody apparently is holding them for replacements. Yearling ewes, both fine-wooled and crossbreds, are moving at \$8.50 to \$9 and \$10 a head for choice ones.

Wether feeder lambs are going at 7 to  $7\frac{3}{4}$  cents, mostly at  $7\frac{1}{4}$  cents and mixed lots of ewe and wether lambs at 8 cents. If there were any straight lots of ewe lambs for sale, I think they would bring around  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Coyotes are pretty bad this fall, much worse than a year ago. We have a state trapper and some individual trappers working on the problem, but I think a good many sheepmen would be in favor of having a uniform bounty on coyotes set up in all the range states.

I think that, with present lamb prices, about 75 per cent of the sheepmen of this section will have a profit on this year's business. They all would show a profit; in my opinion, if they

would keep their overhead expenses down more than they do and if they would improve their sheep by using better bucks.

Harvey Kile

#### **IDAHO**

The first three weeks averaged close to normal temperatures, with occasional frosty nights to slow up vegetation growth; but the last week or ten days were much warmer and more favorable for fall plant growth. The moisture supply was inadequate, however, and for the want of rain, fall forage has not made a heavy growth. But rain in the last half of the month or just after the middle, promoted a more rapid response of fall forage plants. Livestock continue in good condition.

#### **WASHINGTON**

Temperatures were mostly above normal during the month, with only a few days now and then having subnormal temperatures and light frost in higher sections. Showers occurred in scattered places, at different times, but were inadequate for fall seeding and for fall pastures. Springs are failing in eastern sections, and pasture is quite dry over that part of the state. Livestock are doing well, but some animals are being fed because of poor pasture.

#### **OREGON**

Warm weather was abundant during the month, though for a few days at a time some moderately cool periods were noted, with some frost in the higher elevations. Showers were of occasional occurrence, and were beneficial in spots, though more rain was needed in some places. Little seeding has been done because of dry soils. Pastures are also dry, but livestock have averaged mostly in fairly good condition.

#### **Enterprise (Wallowa County)**

Lambs were a few pounds heavier than average this fall. Fat lambs have been contracted at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents;

mixed lots of ewe and wether lambs, whitefaces, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents; wether lambs at  $6\frac{3}{4}$  cents and crossbred, whitefaced ewe lambs at 8 cents. More ewe lambs are being retained this fall for flock replacements than a year ago.

Although production costs are up about 15 per cent over last year's, I think most sheepmen of this section will show a profit on 1939 operations if their lamb crop brings them 7 cents for feeders and 9 cents for fat lambs at the markets.

I do not believe there is any feeling here in favor of the establishment of uniform state bounties on coyotes; however we do need more work done on them, as they are increasing all the time.

The range at present (September 15) is exceedingly dry, but prospects are good for fall and winter range feed.

Kenneth Johnson

#### **CALIFORNIA**

Temperatures averaged near normal, excepting in the third week when over some areas it was abnormally warm. No killing frosts have occurred in the lower valleys. Rains were uneven and irregular, being excessively heavy over the southern and southeastern portions early in the month. The excessively warm weather was detrimental to most crops; and the excessively heavy rains damaged other crops later. An unusual number of forest fires resulted from thunderstorm activity in the mountains. Range feed and livestock are mostly rather good.

#### **NEVADA**

The first two or three weeks were comparatively cool, though without severely cold spells to freeze or interfere greatly with plant growth. The last ten days of the month were much warmer, and where moisture was available, forage plants made notable growth. Showers have occurred at scattered places over the middle and northern counties, and these have helped crops and ranges; but more rain was needed, especially over the southern portion. Cattle and sheep are mostly doing fairly well.

**Elko**  
(*Elko County*)

Range feed conditions are good here (October 2); the outlook for feed on the winter range is especially promising.

All of our feeder lambs were sold early at an average price of 7 cents and the last sale of yearling, fine-wooled ewes as at \$7. Most of the men are keeping about the same number of ewe lambs as last year.

I do not think many sheepmen of this section will mark up much profit at the end of this year.

Coyotes are very bad here, but I do not believe there is any support for the setting up of uniform laws in each state for the payment of bounties.

Clover Livestock Co.

**UTAH**

Some cool weather with light frosts occurred during the fore part of the month, but the last two weeks were mostly warmer than usual, some of the time much warmer. Crops have matured gradually, with only light, scattered frosts in the lower country. Rains early in the month revived some forage plants and a considerable growth of native vegetation occurred during the last two weeks, though the moisture was too late for the more succulent feeds. Livestock have continued in fair to good shape, and are entering farm fields in considerable numbers.

**Modena**  
(*Iron County*)

Late August and early September range conditions are not at all good. It was the driest August for us since 1934. The winter range will not provide much in the way of forage unless we get some good rains soon.

Lambs have been contracted as follows: 7 to 7½ cents for fat lambs; 7 to 7½ cents for mixed ewe and wether lambs; 6 to 6½ for wether feeder lambs; and 6½ to 7 cents for straight lots of crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs. Sheepmen are not keeping as many of their ewe lambs as a year ago.

A. D. Alger

**COLORADO**

Abnormally warm weather prevailed nearly all month, deferring the killing frost to much later than the usual date. Good or generous rains occurred over the western portion, early enough to allow more or less growth of fall pasturage; but the eastern counties have continued quite dry, and are in need of rain for fall seeding. It is too late for most forage plants. Livestock are showing the direct effects of the weather, and are in good condition over the western half, and only fair over the eastern portion of the state.

**Doyleville**  
(*Gunnison County*)

The summer range is very dry (September 30) and feed is 50 per cent below normal. We have had quite a bit of moisture since the first of the month, but it came too late for summer range improvement. Feed on the fall range is about 75 per cent of normal; on privately owned lands it is very good.

Mixed lots of whitefaced ewe and wether lambs have been taken recently at \$8.25 per hundred and the same price has been paid for blackfaced feeder lambs. Just about the same number of ewe lambs will be held for replacements as a year ago.

Production costs are about as in 1938, but not many outfits will make anything this year as wool prices were too low in the spring when most of the clip was sold.

There were no trappers on this range last fall and as a result we have more coyotes than usual. I believe quite a few of the sheepmen favor the establishment of uniform state laws covering bounty payments on coyotes.

Jim Knowles

**NEW MEXICO**

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, especially during the first half of the month, and during the last week, while the third week was much cooler. Rain was wanting until the third week when some good rains fell, but more rain is needed. Moisture has been sufficient in most sections to produce fairly good fall and winter forage prospects, and

livestock as a consequence are in good to excellent condition with few exceptions.

**ARIZONA**

Unseasonably warm weather prevailed much of the month, only part of the third week being cooler; but temperatures were in no case detrimental to forage growth where moisture was available. Scattered rains fell over most of the state early in the month, more especially over the western and central portions, where excessively heavy rains from Yuma to the Grand Canyon were the heaviest of record for the month, with considerable flood damage. These rains were too late, however, for most range forage, but feed has improved materially; livestock are also improving, excepting over the northeastern portion, and are generally in fair to good shape.

**Thatcher**  
(*Graham County*)

Rains have been very spotted this season. Some localities have a world of feed (September 30) and others have little or none. My range has plenty of feed. The Lee boys had an outfit of about 5000 ewes on the Indian Reservation, which is usually a good range, but they have had very little feed this year and their lambs are about 10 pounds lighter and all of them will go as feeders.

Most of the sheepmen sold their wool outright at about 20 cents. If they had it to sell now, they might make a profit. As it is I doubt if any of them do; those operating in areas where there has been rain will about break even, for the year, but all others will be in the red.

A. N. Brimhall

**WESTERN TEXAS**

Abnormally warm and continued very dry weather prevailed during the first two weeks. Then the weather turned rainy, and cooler, with overcast skies and good showers in many sections. Range forage had suffered rather severely for the want of moisture, but conditions were improved during the latter half of the month. Livestock are reflecting the improved condition of forage, are doing well.

# Utah Lamb Week

September 15 - 23, 1939

*By J. A. Hooper, Secretary  
Utah Wool Growers Association*

DURING the month of July plans were laid for "Utah Lamb Week," an annual project of the Utah Wool Growers. By August a careful survey had been made to determine the most advantageous date for a successful Lamb Week.

Consideration was given to the time when the best milk-fed lambs from Utah ranges would be available in adequate numbers. A study showed that during September 15 to 23 there was a larger payroll than during any other period in the fall; summer vacations were practically ended, children were returning to school and more luncheons were being served. With the coming of September it was logical to anticipate a better demand for meat. We were also going into the heavy lamb producing period. For these and other fundamental reasons a committee representative of the Chamber of Commerce, the Salt Lake Union Stockyards, financial organizations, chain stores, independent stores and packers decided that the best time for Utah Lamb Week would be September 15-23, which would include two Saturdays.

Advertising material, newspaper releases, radio talks, etc. from the National Live Stock and Meat Board were received and distributed the week prior to the opening of Utah Lamb Week. The various chain stores, independent stores, various Chambers of Commerce and local wool growers' associations were contacted throughout the state, and from 30,000 to 35,000 pieces of advertising material were distributed over a wide area of Utah and the intermountain country. By the morning of September 15 inviting advertising was encouraging housewives throughout the entire state to purchase lamb. Attractive carcasses, lamb cuts and window displays helped to encourage the use of lamb in the diet. News-

paper advertisements, including large page spreads, by the retail stores covered many pages in local newspapers. Luncheon clubs and restaurants throughout the state had already been encouraged to use lamb and in most instances the results were very gratifying.

The Ladies Auxiliary had organized groups of ladies assigned to various districts and territories throughout the state to contact the managers of all retail stores. Where a splendid job had been done appreciation was expressed and many compliments were given. Where managers had not given due attention to Utah Lamb Week, they were reminded by the ladies of the importance of the sheep industry to Utah, and requested to give due consideration through advertising and purchasing lamb. This work was very effective.

The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, who sponsored Utah Lamb Week, wrote to all luncheon clubs, hotels and restaurants, reminding them of Utah Lamb Week and the importance of the sheep industry to Utah. It sent speakers to the various luncheon clubs, developed stories for the daily papers, and sponsored radio broadcasts during the entire week. Merchants advertised on both weekends and many of them on their Wednesday specials, so that the newspapers not only in story but in advertisements kept the public advised of the value of lamb, to say nothing of the various recipes that were carried as news items in the press.

The Chamber of Commerce at Ogden, together with the livestock packing and retail interests, distributed material throughout the entire city of Ogden. The week was opened there with a breakfast at which Don Clyde, president of the Utah Wool Growers, and James M. Devine discussed "Lamb on the Hoof and on the Table." The local

newspapers responded with news items and pictures. An attractive card was circulated, encouraging the public to eat more lamb and support the sheep industry. These cards were distributed to all service club meetings and luncheons. Two large placards giving the facts regarding the sheep industry were displayed at all important meetings during the week, and in the lobby of the largest hotel. Concurrent with this week the Utah Retail Grocers were holding a convention at Ogden, and all this advertising material was showered on them.

At Cedar City the Cedar Livestock Association had large banners across the street calling the attention of the public to Lamb Week, and as Cedar City is the gateway to Southern California and the Utah Parks, the banners were very effective not only for the local citizens, but for the traveling public. Hat bands were worn by the livestock men and waitresses, with the slogans, "UTAH LAMB WEEK," "LAMB IS HEALTHFUL," "LAMB IS DELICIOUS." Many other publicity stunts were developed by the association.

In eastern Utah, at Price and Helper, an extensive "Eat More Lamb" program was carried out. Literature and advertising were distributed and placed in advantageous positions throughout all of eastern Utah. All of the restaurants were contacted and encouraged to serve lamb. The local newspapers featured Utah Lamb Week.

At Logan the Chamber of Commerce and the County Agent, R. L. Wrigley, distributed advertising material and all of the local luncheon clubs, including Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions, featured lamb at their luncheons during the week. Butchers were encouraged to carry lamb and the retail stores dis-

played advertising material very effectively.

The various chain groups and independent stores carried advertisements in the local newspapers, prepared handbills which were distributed from door to door, practically papered their stores with advertising material drawing the attention of the public to lamb, called the attention of their salesmen to lamb through their bulletins and periodicals, and held meetings encouraging the salesmen to give lamb the "right of way" during the week.

The packing houses, stockyards, and the retail dry goods stores helped promote Lamb Week through placing advertising material in their institutions

and encouraging their employees to make the week successful.

Reports coming in indicate that regardless of the fact that we have had successful Lamb Weeks in other years, the increase in lamb consumption during the two weeks which included Lamb Week this year showed an increase of approximately 50 per cent over any previous Lamb Week, with many stores and communities offering lamb that had never handled it before.

We have found from experience that the results of Lamb Week are accumulative and we know we are doing much to make the public lamb-conscious as well as sympathetic and appreciative of the value of the sheep industry to the State of Utah.

tailing of meat; opposition to lower tariffs on meat or meat products, and to processing taxes on livestock. Then the convention went further and requested an excise tax of 3 cents on canned meats. The report on predatory animals opposed the bounty system and asked that forest grazing fees be used in predator control work. The Fish and Game Commission was asked to consider the establishment of an open season on does.

On the subject of public lands, the convention said:

It is clearly evident that the Congress had two chief purposes in view in writing the Taylor Grazing Act.

First, the care and improvement of the range.

Second, the stabilization of the livestock industry.

Considerable range improvement in the way of water development, erosion control and improvement of roads and trails has been undertaken by the Forest Service and the Grazing Service. We are thankful for these improvements and heartily commend this work and pray that the same may be continued.

We believe that range improvement to assist nature to rehabilitate depleted areas to be important to the maintenance of stability of the carrying capacity of the ranges and much less disturbing and damaging to the livestock industry than continued cuts in time or numbers of livestock grazed.

We are opposed to any reduction of livestock for the increase of game, whether upon the grazing districts or national forest.

Present administrative requirements as to commensurate holdings are considered excessive to the sheep industry. We therefore recommend that wherein it appears that the operator has sufficient holdings to round out a year-long operating unit such operator be not required to secure additional commensurate property.

The pending Retirement Life Payment Act or, as it is more commonly termed, "30-Thursday" was opposed.

A special committee was appointed to study the shearing question. Legislation was asked "to require all sheep shearing contractors to carry compensation insurance."

The wool committee registered objection to basing prices on the 1909-14 period, "should circumstances demand a determination of 'parity prices' for wool." The chairman of the wool committee reported the rejection of a pro-

## California's 79th Convention

CALIFORNIA advanced the dates of this year's convention to entertain exhibitors at the Golden Gate International Exposition Sheep and Wool Show held at Treasure Island, September 23 to 30.

A large number of sheep breeders from other states and Canada attended sessions and were guests of the California Wool Growers Association at the close of the convention on the evening of the 22nd.

The standard of fare and entertainment furnished at California banquets was fully upheld by the wool growers.

The convention program opened on the morning of the 21st. President Marshall Bond's address dealt with the status of the sheep industry in California, government reorganization, the state conservation program, predatory animals, and other questions of state and national interest. California livestock production has fared better than crop raising. It was shown that livestock income for 1938 was 10 per cent less than in 1937, while in crop production there was a falling off of 30 per cent.

While Mr. Bond did not express direct opposition to transferring the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior, he referred to the dominant influence of the Park Service in the De-

partment, and to its emphasis upon recreation "to the exclusion of any other enterprise that comes in conflict therewith." In reference to the possible status of forest grazing permits in the event of the transfer, Mr. Bond said: "Users of the national forests have established rights under recognized policies at the present time. These users will need to go slow in agreeing to a redistribution of their rights under the laws of the Division of Grazing whose policies are, for all practical purposes, new and untried."

The convention went further on the subject by the adoption of this statement:

Regarding transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Interior, we express our vigorous opposition to the proposal to transfer the Forest Service from the United States Department of Agriculture to the United States Department of the Interior.

We further doubt the wisdom of any consolidation of the two federal grazing divisions at this time. If, however, consolidation of national grazing is to be effected, we insist that it be a transfer of the Taylor Grazing Act Administration to the Forest Service under the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### Resolutions

The very complete set of resolutions and reports included approval of definite standards for the grading and re-

posal that the convention should reverse the action of the directors in opposing the labeling of woolen goods to show their shoddy content. There was no vote in the convention upon the question of labeling shoddy.

#### Officers

President Marshall Bond and Vice President L. A. Robertson were reelected and 13 directors named from district organizations in the state, together with 12 regional and 7 state directors.

#### The Program

Following the President's address to the opening session, Professor R. L. Adams spoke on the subject, "How Will War Affect the Sheep Industry?" Hubbard Russell, president of the American National Live Stock Association, discussed the administration of grazing of government lands. He said the cattle organization had not formulated its position in regard to transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior, but argued that if such transfer is made, it should be preceded by legislation to recognize "rights" of holders of forest grazing permits.

Mr. Russell was followed by the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, who discussed wool prices, re-organization, trade agreements and the promotion of lamb consumption.

J. F. Walker of Ohio explained the Fabric Labeling Act now awaiting a vote in the Lower House of Congress. Professor J. F. Wilson argued against compulsory labeling of shoddy. The status of the question in the California Association has already been stated in the report of the wool committee.

F. R. Carpenter, former director of the Division of Grazing, urged cooperation of government agencies handling grazing resources. While he did not advocate transfer of the Forest Service, he was quite critical of the past administration of forest grazing, and extolled the value of local boards as provided for under the McCarran amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act.

## Meeting of Texas Directors

THE meeting for the third quarter was held for directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Incorporated, at Del Rio on September 14. Sixty-one directors were present.

President Wardlaw discussed trade agreements, lamb advertising, and the work of the National Wool Growers Association. It was voted to make a first payment of \$2,713.00 on Texas' quota of the budget of the National Association.

Roger Gillis delivered a characteristic criticism of the operation of the trade agreement policy, with particular reference to tariffs on wool and lamb.

There was extended discussion of methods of eradicating prickly pear.

The eight resolutions adopted included expressions of vigorous opposition to the pending trade agreements with Belgium and Argentina, urged the passage of H.R. 909, the Martin Truth-in-Fabric Bill, and requested market agencies to increase collections on sheep for the National Live Stock and Meat Board to 75 cents per car in order to provide a special fund for support of a long-term program for increasing lamb consumption.

## Wool Activity in the West

DURING the month, wool buying was actively resumed in those parts of the range country where clips were still in growers' hands. Prices ranged from as low as 23 cents early in the month to 37½ cents, the later figure being paid to Dell Adams of Layton, Utah, for 5,000 fleeces, one half of which were from fine-wooled ewes and the other from crossbreds. Thirty-seven cents was paid for a Washington clip, halfblood and three-eighths, which the Pendleton Woolen Mills purchased. In Wyoming, Louis Roberts of Cokeville was reported to have sold, in the closing days of September, 200,000 pounds of wool, his clips of the last three years, at 35½ cents a pound flat.

R. A. Ward, general manager of Pacific Wool Growers, reported the sale of a clip of 20,000 pounds of light

shrinking wool consigned to that cooperative by Dr. Edwin Bunnell of Willows, California, for 49 cents, f.o.b. Boston, which will net Dr. Bunnell better than 45 cents a pound.

The clip of Joseph A. Johnson, Evanston, Wyoming, 8,675 pounds of fine and halfblood wool, was sold by Merrion and Wilkins of Ogden, Utah, at 41 cents.

In Texas, late in September, the 45-cent mark was reached, that amount being paid for 300,000 pounds of 12-months' wool, sold through the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company. Numerous sales were made at 40 cents and a few at 41 and 42 cents. Estimates are that not very much more than 650,000 pounds of 12-months' wool remained unsold at the end of September, but fall shearing was just about halfway completed at that time and in normal years that puts from 8 to 10 million pounds of wool on the market. This year, some wool men believe, the tonnage may reach 15 million pounds, due to present strong market conditions. Sales of fall wool had been made up to 35 cents when growers, sensing a rising market, commenced holding their wool and activity ceased.

During the month several Boston buyers returned to the West and contracting of 1940 clips has started in some localities. Thirty cents has been paid in the vicinity of Vernal, Utah, and it is reported that some of the light-shrinking wools from the Western Slope in Colorado have been tied up, but no prices have been published.

## South Dakota News

Our range here is a lot better than it has been at this time in the last three years; hay stalks are showing up on the prairie as in old days before grasshoppers and drought took their toll. We will have very good feed on our winter ranges, both public domain and privately owned lands.

Operating expenses are about the same as in 1938, but I expect grain will be higher this year; sheep outfits should have some margin of profit.

There is sentiment here for uniform state bounty laws on coyotes.

Knute Berge

# Oregon Lamb Feeding Tests

By D. E. Richards, Superintendent  
 Eastern Oregon Livestock Branch Experiment Station  
 Union, Oregon

LAST year the Oregon Experiment Station concluded a series of lamb feeding experiments designed to answer these practical questions:

What are the relative values of wheat, barley and rye when fed with alfalfa hay?

What is the advantage of adding roots to a hay and grain ration?

Does feeding of oats lessen the trouble from bloat?

How do gains made by wooled lambs compare with those of shorn lambs?

What is the feeding value of hammered alsike clover screenings?

## The Lambs

The lambs fed were blackfaced range lambs—mostly twin lambs that did not get fat during the summer. They were fed in open lots with no sheds, but with windbreaks for shelter. The lambs were fed hay from self-feeders, and were fed grain three times a day. All grain was fed whole.

## The Hay

With the exception of Lot 1, all hay was second cutting chopped alfalfa. The hay was fed in self-feeders, and the lambs gradually ate less hay as the grain ration was increased. During the first half of the fattening period, the lambs consumed 2.31 pounds of hay per head per day, while during the last half they only cleaned up 1.96 pounds.

The third cutting hay available in this locality is grown during a short fall season, and is short, leafy hay, some eight inches in length, and it is very palatable—the lambs consumed 2.5 pounds per head of the third cutting, and only 1.95 pounds of second cutting on the average.

## The Results

The contents of the seven rations, the gains made, feed used, profit margin and cost of gains are all shown in the table:

## Per Head Basis — Fed 78 Days

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Long Cutting Alfalfa Hay, Oats	Second Cutting Alfalfa Hay, Wheat, Roots	Chopped Alfalfa Alsike Clover Screenings	Chopped Alfalfa Hay, Barley	Chopped Alfalfa Hay, Wheat	Chopped Alfalfa Hay, Barley	(Lambs Shorn) Second Cutting Alfalfa Hay, Rye %, Barley $\frac{1}{2}$ , Wheat, Roots
Average Initial Weight	lbs. 76.5	76.7	76.5	76.3	76.3	76.2	73.7
Average Final Weight	" 100.3	97.8	97.7	99.5	98.3	99.7	91.1
Average Total Gain	" 23.8	21.1	21.2	23.2	22.0	23.5	17.4
Average Daily Gain	" .305	.271	.272	.297	.282	.301	.223
Average Daily Feed Consumed:							
Hay	" 2.50	1.77	1.92	2.09	2.09	2.09	1.74
Grain	" 1.50	1.50	.68	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Screenings	"		1.06				
Roots	"		2.36				2.36
Initial Value at 6c per pound per head	\$4.59	\$4.60	\$4.59	\$4.58	\$4.58	\$4.57	\$4.60
Total Hay Cost	" ".68	.48	.52	.57	.57	.57	.48
Total Grain Cost	" ".88	.88	.40	.88	.88	.75	.88
Total Screenings Cost	" "		.25				
Total Roots Cost	" "		.28				.28
Total Cost (Lamb and Feed)	" 6.15	6.24	5.76	6.03	6.03	5.89	6.24
Home Value at \$7.65 per Cwt.**	" 7.67	7.48	7.47	7.61	7.52	7.63	6.93
MARGIN	" 1.52	1.24	1.71	1.58	1.49	1.74	.69
Feed Cost Per Pound Gain	0.066	0.078	0.055	0.063	0.066	0.056	0.094

NOTE: Feed Prices: Long alfalfa hay @ \$6.00 per ton; chopped alfalfa hay @ \$7.00 per ton; wheat, oats and barley @ \$15.00 per ton; rye @ \$12.00 per ton; screenings @ \$6.00 per ton; roots @ \$3.00 per ton.

\*Lambs in Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 valued at \$7.65 per cwt. at home with 4% shrink (this was deducting 60c shipping and marketing costs from Portland selling price of \$8.25).

Lambs in Lot 7 valued at \$7.15 per cwt. with 4% shrink (this was deducting 60c shipping and marketing costs from Portland selling price of \$7.75). These lambs were also credited with 3 pounds wool per head @ 19c per pound, less 15c per head for shearing costs.

## Barley

Reference to the table will show that lambs fed whole barley (Trebri) and chopped alfalfa hay made an average gain of .28 pounds or a monthly gain of 8.4 pounds. This is very consistent with the gains made by lambs fed this same ration each of the last five years. The five-year average gives a daily gain of .276 pounds, and a monthly gain of 8.3 pounds.

## Wheat

The wheat-fed lambs made slightly greater gains than the barley-fed lambs. For the past six years, lambs fed on wheat and alfalfa hay as compared to lambs fed barley and alfalfa hay have made more rapid daily gains, had a

higher finish at the end of the feeding trial, and had a higher dressing percentage.

## Six Years' Results From Wheat vs. Barley With Alfalfa

	Wheat	Barley
Number Days Fed	83	83
Weight at Start	76	76
Total Gain	25	23
Daily Gain	.307	.276
Daily Feed:		
Hay Consumed:		
\$7 per ton	2.14	2.09
Grain Consumed:		
\$22 per ton	1.23	1.23
Feed Cost Per Pound		
Gain	\$0.072	\$0.077
Dressing Percentage		
3-year average	48.7	47.7
Feed Units Per 100		
pounds gain	680	751

### Roots

The addition of roots as a succulent feed in feeding trials of other years has increased the daily gain and also the finish of the lambs at the end of the feeding period. This year, however, the roots became slightly frosted, and their feeding value was reduced to practically nothing.

### Rye

One of the surprises of this year's lamb feeding trials was the rapid gains made by the lambs getting the ration containing rye. It was mixed in the proportion of  $\frac{3}{4}$  rye and  $\frac{1}{4}$  barley—both the rye and barley were fed whole. If the additional gains made by the lambs receiving the mixture of rye and barley are credited to the rye, it will give the rye a 15 per cent higher feeding value than the barley. Fifteen dollars was considered the average local price for barley, and in this feeding trial the rye proved to have a comparative feeding value of \$17.22 per ton.

### Carcass Data on Lambs

Lot No.	Number of Carcasses in U. S. Grades of					Average Dressing Percent
	Prime	Choice	Good	Medium	Plain	
1	4	21	5	—	—	48.8
2	5	22	2	1	—	46.9
3	—	23	7	—	—	48.9
4	2	23	5	—	—	48.8
5	1	22	5	2	—	48.6
6	3	18	6	2	1	47.9
7	4	24	2	—	—	51.4

As a whole, the lamb carcasses were very good; the conformations were good, with good development in the legs, back, and ribs. The color of the fat was normal, and there was no off-color.

Mr. Hartung of Swift and Company stated that practically all of the lambs would be sold as premium lambs with the exception of a few carcasses that were thin or lacking in fat.

### The Question Box

The following questions were asked by lamb feeders attending "Feeders' Day":

1. In case a person had two cars to ship, should he ship both at the same time?

Some lambs in a feed lot always gain a little faster than others and usually the lambs are a little uneven; that is, some lambs are fatter than others, and

some may be considerably larger than the rest. With two cars to ship, it would seem desirable to sort them, send the "tops" to market first, and keep the second load until they were also sufficiently well finished for market.

2. How much grain was fed at start of feeding trial?

$\frac{1}{4}$  pound. See grain schedule.

3. Are two pounds of grain per day too heavy a feed for lambs?

Not for lambs as large as these. You see, they weigh an average of about 100 pounds now, and two pounds during the last 20 days seemed to be O.K., for there were no lambs off feed and no scouring, and the lambs made the best gains during the last period on this heavy grain ration.

4. How was wheat fed—whole, chopped, or rolled?

Wheat was fed whole.

5. What was the average daily gain at close of the feeding period?

This table will show in pounds the average daily gains, and the average amounts of hay and grain consumed for each of the three feeding periods.

	Average Daily Gain	Average Daily Grain	Average Daily Hay
1st 25 days	.27	.9	2.3
2nd 25 days	.24	1.7	2.2
3rd 25 days	.35	2.0	1.2

These figures represent an average of all the lots. The hay was fed from self-feeders so the lambs could have all they wished at all times. You will note, however, that the lambs ate less hay as the grain was increased.

6. Would it be better to chop or roll the wheat, if either were to be done?

A number of feeding trials have been conducted, and for feed lot lambs the gains have always been the best when the wheat has been fed whole. It is more palatable when fed whole, that is the lambs like it better, eat it better, and stay on feed better than when it is either ground or rolled.

7. Was there much "bloat" to start with in the trials?

Yes, we had some "bloat" in all lots of the lambs this year. One reason for this may be that we fed second cutting alfalfa, and we always have more "bloat" when we feed second cutting alfalfa than when we feed first cutting.

We do not know of any way to pre-

vent "bloat," or what is the cause of it, but we have been successful in treating "bloated" lambs with mineral oil, and did not lose any lambs this year.

8. Was "bloat" greater in barley or wheat lots?

We have kept a record of the number of lambs that "bloat" in each lot over a period of years, and when lambs are getting alfalfa hay just as many lambs "bloat" on barley as on wheat.

9. Was there much "bloat" in oats and third cutting hay lot?

Just about the same as in the other lots. The "bloat" trouble was at the beginning of the feeding period this year, and nearly disappeared towards the end of the feeding period.

10. Were lambs fed twice or three times per day?

Three times per day.

11. Was grain fed with hay or fed separately?

The hay was all chopped and fed in self-feeders, and the grain was poured along the feed trough or bottom of the self-feeder where the hay comes out, so that the lambs had to eat some hay when they were getting the grain.

12. Is there any advantage in feeding grain in a trough?

Lambs seem to make about the same gains regardless of whether the grain is fed in a separate trough or fed mixed with the hay.

13. Does the size or weight of lamb have any effect on the amount of feed consumed?

Yes! Large lambs eat more hay and more grain and make slightly faster gains than small lambs.

14. Are the lambs fed rye as good quality lambs as the others?

Yes.

15. Was any trouble encountered in starting the lambs on rye?

When the rye was mixed ( $\frac{3}{4}$  rye and  $\frac{1}{4}$  barley) there was no trouble in getting the lambs started to eating it. The rye-barley ration was also increased as rapidly as the other grains.

16. What would be the effect of feeding straight rye?

We have not conducted any feeding trials feeding rye straight.

17. Are the rye lambs as well finished as the wheat and barley fed lambs?

Not quite. The dressing percentage

is the best measure we have of the finish on the lambs, and the rye lambs dressed 47.9 and the barley 48.6 per cent.

18. When were the shorn lambs sheared?

The lot of clipped lambs was shorn the first day of the feeding trial.

19. At what stage of the feeding period did the shorn lambs make the largest gains?

The last period. The first period the clipped lambs gained .25 of a pound or  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound per day, and during the last period the gain was .4 of a pound per day.

20. How much difference will there be in the market price of the shorn lambs?

The clipped lambs brought \$8, or 50 cents below the best price for the other lots.

21. Does it pay to chop the hay?

Earlier feeding trials have demonstrated that it pays to chop or hammer the hay. The lambs have made more rapid gains, and the waste hay has been eliminated.

At a cost of \$1.50 per ton for chopping, does it pay to chop the hay?

Yes.

22. How does indoor feeding compare to feeding out in open lots?

Very little difference in feeding woolled lambs, providing the lambs fed outdoors have shelter from the wind, and either straw or some provision for keeping them out of the mud is made.

23. How much waste would there be in comparison to keeping feed in the open rather than under cover?

Hay can be kept out, but grain should have shelter from rain.

24. What would be the difference in feeding wheat and rye rather than barley and rye?

Wheat and rye are more nearly the same kind of feed.

25. How would it be to start the lambs out on barley and gradually switch over until you were feeding straight rye?

Feed lot lambs are inclined to become creatures of habit, and believe best results would be obtained if a mixture of the rye and barley was decided on at the beginning of the feeding trial, and then fed straight through.

## Sheep Comment From Farther East

By David I. Day

I HAVE had opportunity a few times to direct range country friends to certain spots east of the Mississippi most interesting from the sheepman's standpoint.

One locality I never fail to mention is the extreme southwestern corner of Pennsylvania, included for the most part in the big scenic Washington and Greene counties. Westerners feel at home there, as both counties in size and surface are pretty much like certain sheep ranches overshadowed by the higher peaks of the Rockies.

It is said that half of all the sheep in the Keystone State are in these two counties. I cannot vouch for the figures but it can be said definitely that the hills are covered with the woolies, mostly of Merino extraction. It is a place where more western feeder lambs can be handled to advantage; for one thing that this region has in its favor is proximity to good markets. It is said that 75 per cent of all the lambs consumed are used east and north of these sheep-producing counties. Buffalo, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the cities around the greater New York district are just a few of the vast consuming centers within easy reach of the sheep farmers just south of the industrial city of Pittsburg, and hugging the state lines of Ohio and West Virginia.

Driving out from Pittsburg to Washington (pop. 25,000), and to Waynesburg (5,000 pop.), you'll find good roads every way and in these county seat towns you will find the county agents and many others who will tell you who and where are the biggest sheep farmers of their part of the earth. Outside of the two big counties mentioned, sheep production in William Penn's old state is pretty much of a sideline, but its far from a sideline in that locality, believe me.

Walter D. Graham, Franklin, Indiana (associated with the Allied Feed Mills, incidentally) feeds from 300 to 600 blackfaced western lambs annually

and is demonstrating to his neighbors how sheep may help keep a farm clean, consume feed otherwise wasted, and deliver a fair profit for their feeding and care. His sheep clean off stubble fields, corn fields, grow fat on rye, oats, shell-ed corn, and cut hay.

We observed possibly 100 farms this summer within an hour's drive of Indianapolis where sheep were fed, and found many operators liked westerns as they are freer from disease and parasites, thriftier and faster growing. More than one farmer informed your correspondent that sheep have made better and steadier profits the last five years than anything else fed on their land.

The same sentiment prevails as you drive farther south among the hills of southern Indiana. For example, Joe and Lawrence Ayer near Rockport, two brothers who have operated a large farm for twelve or fifteen years very successfully. They said: "Our books will show that sheep are profitable in this part of the country."

The Evansville, Indiana, Producers Association by establishing large 6-acre feed lots adjacent to the Howell section of the city is stimulating the feeding of western sheep. This organization, managed by J. W. Mitchell, is now in position to buy in large lots and to hold the sheep in good shape for distribution in the Evansville trade territory, comprising parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. George Smoker was in direct charge of the feed lots and seemed to be doing good work both for cattle feeders and sheep feeders.

Your correspondent was much impressed by the sheep exhibits at the Illinois State Fair at Springfield recently. In particular, the Delaine-Merino exhibits of Arthur R. Jewell, Centerburg, Ohio, were very pleasing to me. Judging from the long array of blue ribbons awarded, the judge must have entertained similar sentiments. These Delaines were considerably smoother and larger than the same breed used to be—produce a different sort of wool,

and the lambs should be excellent market animals. The shift in market emphasis evidently has influenced Mr. Jewell's breeding operations and probably will mark a change in the direction the Delaines will take in the cornbelt and eastern states the next few years. I heard a great many spectators speaking of the Jewell sheep in most approving terms. Speaking of that state fair reminds me of the junior sheep show. The boys and girls with the Oxfords from Sangamon County; with the Hampshires from Coles County; with the Shropshires from McLean County; with the Southdowns from St. Clair County, justly received first prizes in the various county exhibits. A list of winners is now available from the University of Illinois at Urbana and it probably includes the names of many who will in mature manhood a dozen years from today be among the real sheep leaders of that great state.

County Agent Ed Bay of Springfield—I believe they call them county farm advisors in Illinois—is a force for good in his part of the state, a good man for both the men who wish to buy and the men who wish to sell feeder lambs to know. The same can be said in a statewide sense of W. J. Hampton, sheep judge, connected with the state university; in fact, by the entire extension staff of the animal husbandry end of the great state college of agriculture, a part of one of the finest of state universities.

It is a pleasure to report that many parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky visited recently seem to have a more optimistic attitude toward sheep production and western lamb feeding. Some of these very communities forty years ago were known widely for their sheep. Various things interfered—conflicting interests of one kind and another. Dog trouble in many places helped in the gradual disappearance of sheep until they were all gone. Now, a few flocks are making money for their owners and more farmers are planning to go back again to sheep, the true mortgage lifters, when properly managed and fed.

A little trip the length of Indiana in late August and a similar trip across Illinois in late September revealed that

## Values of Wyoming Wools



A very interesting exhibit from the University of Wyoming was on display at the recent wool growers' convention of that state. The picture brings out the high spots of one section of the exhibit. Grease weight, shrinkage, clean weight and price, and total value are shown for three fine fleeces, two of the halfblood grade, two of the three-eighths grade and two of the quarterblood. One-half of each fleece was scoured and is the whiter wool shown in the back of each lot. The highest valued fleece in the lot was Number 5, which was worth \$3.83.

this optimistic spirit is shared by the owners of our finest purebred registered flocks. Men like O. R. Quakenbush, Sharpsville, Indiana, Oxford breeder; Lawrence Potter, manager of Lakewood Farm, Franklin, Indiana, a fine Hampshire farm; the Sugar Creek Farm folks, Belleville, Illinois, breeders of Cheviots and Southdowns, and many of like standing are, I think, pretty generally agreed that better days are ahead for the entire sheep fraternity.

In closing, let me add that this fall has brought to most middlewestern

communities and to many along the Atlantic, some of the driest and hottest weather, for that season, in many years. On a number of occasions, the weather men have announced heat records as broken. Naturally, pastures dried up considerably, a water scarcity existed in places, a number of bad grass fires have been witnessed, and fall crops damaged. This has been bad on the sheep farmers as well as on everybody else—in fact, the drought is about the only sour note heard on our journeys here and there since the middle of August.

## September Ram Sales

**R**AM sales at Casper, Wyoming, and Pocatello, Idaho, were the largest ones held at the close of the auction season. Other sales were held at Miles City, Montana; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Montrose, Colorado; and in Texas.

### Wyoming

The Wyoming sale was held on September 19 and 20, and Rambouillet ram prices reflected the rise in the wool market. A dozen single stud rams sold from \$40 to \$140, the latter price being paid for a John K. Madsen entry.

Six hundred yearling Rambouillets, sold in 44 lots, averaged just under \$30 and ranged from \$25 to \$40. Madsen had 56 head at \$35; Williams and Pauly, 100 head at \$38; W. S. Hansen, 20 at \$30; Deer Lodge Farm Company, 90 at \$25, and Cunningham Company, 70 at \$27.

In Hampshires, Mt. Haggin Company sold yearlings at \$32, and lambs at \$25. The Blastock yearlings went at \$25 to \$35, Moncreiffe yearlings at \$30, and lambs at \$28.

King Brothers sold 35 yearling Corriedales at \$31. A pen of 5 Suffolk lambs from Laidlaw & Brockie made \$72.50. Twenty-five Panama yearlings from the same firm averaged \$52. Over 230 Lincoln-Rambouillets included 100 lambs at \$15 to \$22, the yearlings bringing from \$25 to \$46 per head.

### Idaho

At Pocatello on September 30, the offering comprised 800 rams. Sixty yearling Hampshires, sold in pens of 5 and 10 head, averaged \$33. Fannie M. Budge had 5 of them at \$48, and H. L. Finch sold other pens at \$45. The Hampshire ram lambs numbered 130, and brought from \$22 to \$49, averaging \$29. Robert Blastock sold the \$49 pen.

In Suffolks, 47 yearlings averaged \$40, the Laidlaw & Brockie top pen of 5 bringing \$51. On 100 Suffolk lambs, prices ranged from \$23 to \$41, and averaged \$30.

There were 70 Suffolk-Hampshire ram lambs at from \$25 to \$38.

In Panamas, 60 Laidlaw & Brockie yearlings averaged \$46. Tom Bell sold 10 Panama lambs at \$54.

### Colorado

At Montrose on October 2, around 300 head, chiefly Hampshires, averaged over \$30, with a top pen at \$43. Three pens of lambs made \$35.

### Montana

Rambouillet sold well at Miles City on September 27, several lots bringing from \$45 to \$48.

### New Mexico

In the New Mexico sale at Albuquerque on September 30, a total of 368 Rambouillet rams sold at an average of \$36.60. A W. S. Hansen ram topped the sale at \$165.

## Sheep Awards at Utah State Fair

**A**WARDS in the sheep division at the Utah State Fair, Salt Lake

City, Utah, September 16 to 23, are listed in the table shown below.

	Rams			Ewes			Breeder's Pen	Flock
	2 years old	Yearling	Lamb	2 years old	Yearling	Lamb		
<b>RAMBOUILLETS:</b>								
Adney Sisters		6						
Betty Adney							7	
Joyce Adney			7					
Voyle Bagley		7		5-6	8	8		
W. S. Hansen	1*-4	3-4	3-6	1*-3	4-5	4-6	3-6	1-5
B. R. Mackay	6				3			7
John K. Madsen	2-3	1-5	2-5	4	2-6	3-5	4-5	2
Marysville Sheep Club		8						
DeVon Peterson				8				
Utah State Agri. College	5	2	1-4	2-7	1-7	1-2	1-2	3-4
<b>HAMPSHIRES:</b>								
Andrus Bros.		3-4	7	3-5	2-3	5-7	6	3-5
Garth Andrus		6		4	4			6
Leland Eastman		2	6	7	7		7	7
Matthews Bros.	1	1*-5	2-4	1-8	1*	2-3	2-3	1-2
Bobbie Oppenheimer	2							
Albert Pearson			5	6	5	6	5	
Randolph Hamp. Sheep Club	3							
Nedra Summers	4							
Utah State Agri. College			1-3	2	6	1-4	1-4	4
<b>SUFFOLKS:</b>								
Ernest Caras	4			5	1*			
Mac J. Knight	3		2-6	6		5	3	5
Mt. Nebo Chapter F.F.A.					3	3-4	2	
S. P. Nielsen & Sons	1*	1	3-5	2-4	2-4	1-2	1-4	1-3
R. E. Thomas	2		1-4	1-3	5		5	2-4
<b>LINCOLNS:</b>								
Mark B. Hanson	1*	1	1-2	1-4	1*-3	1-3	1-2	1-4
Ray Huntington			3	3-6				
D. H. Ludlow	2-3	2-3	4-5	2-5	2-4	2-4	3	2-3
Lyle Smart	4-5	4			5	5	4	5
<b>COTSWOLDS:</b>								
Grant Barnes		5					4	
Stanley Barnes		6	6	5			5	5
Allen Lindsay			5	6	2	5	3	4
A. Foster Rhoades	2	1*-3	2-3	2-4	1*-5	1-3	1	2-3
Winslow F. Rhoades	1-3	2-4	1-4	1-3	3-4	2-4	2	1

\*Champions

# The Golden Gate Sheep Show

THE array of sheep presented at the Golden Gate Exposition on Treasure Island, September 23 to 30, was a record-maker even for world's fairs. These world's fair exhibits of livestock have a peculiar value, in presenting to the public the large number of exhibits from various states and countries rarely presented at any other type of show or exposition. The progress of the breeds through different periods of agricultural and economic developments is well shown in these world's fair exhibits. A further peculiar service is rendered in bringing together exhibitors from many states that have few other opportunities to compare their productions with that of their competitors and fellow breeders in other regions.

Of necessity, the human factor of the judge cannot be overcome. It is as impossible as it is undesirable to set up an absolute standard, even within a breed, as correct for all states or conditions of production.

At the Golden Gate Show there was no attempt to present "the sheep of tomorrow," but the types of the present standards of 12 breeds were well displayed. Our comments are limited to four of the breeds of special interest to range and western wool and lamb producers. The names of the judges, exhibitors, and their winnings are presented in the Wool Grower's chart form for reporting sheep shows.

## Corriedales

Viewing sheep matters by historical periods, the outstanding factor at the Golden Gate Exposition was the presentation of the Corriedale breed. At the Panama Pacific Exposition, held in San Francisco in 1915, there was one exhibit of Corriedales, and the stock was all of New Zealand breeding. At this show this year 9 exhibitors presented over 100 head.

The question of the Corriedale type has been the source of much argument

## CORRIE DALES

**EXHIBITORS:** E. H. Beans, Hollister, California; Nancy Frost Campbell, Dixon California; Crane Brothers, Santa Rosa, California; Lee Crane, Jr., Santa Rosa, California; King Brothers Company, Laramie, Wyoming; Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming; Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio.

**JUDGE:** George Philip, Davis, California.

BREEDERS	RAMS				EWES				Get of Sire 9 shown	Flock 7 shown
	Aged 3 shown	Yearling 14 shown	Lamb 28 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 7 shown	Yearling 19 shown	Lamb 29 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 8 shown			
Crane Brothers			5	3&5	5			3&5	5	4
Lee Crane, Jr.										5
King Brothers Co.	**1&3	3&4	2	2	4	*1&3	1	2	2	
Malcolm Moncreiffe	2	*1&2	1&3	1&4	**1&2	2&4	2	1&3	1	
Univ. of Wyoming	4	5	4		3	5	4	4	4	3
Woodbine Farms	5									

\*Champion

\*\*Reserve Champion

## HAMPSHIRE

**EXHIBITORS:** Barbara Brown, Hayward, California; Brownell Ranch, Woodland, California; Robert Cromie, Hayward, California; Evan T. Day, Hayward, California; A. I. Eoff, Salem, Oregon; John W. Galway, Stockton, California; Gath Brothers, Turner, Oregon; Mt. Haggan Land & Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana; Paul Hearting, Halstead, Kansas; R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon; Straloch Farm, Davis, California; Roselawn Farm, Corvallis, Oregon; Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon; Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming; Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho; F. M. Murphy, Oakland, California; Robert Silva, Hayward, California; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming; Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

**JUDGE:** George Philip, Davis, California.

BREEDERS	RAMS					EWES					Get of Sire 21 shown	Flock 16 shown
	Aged 3 shown	Yearling 16 shown	Lamb 54 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 14 shown	Pen 5 Lambs 15 shown	Yearling 55 shown	Lamb 60 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 15 shown	Pen 5 Lambs 15 shown			
Brownell Ranch								3	4	5		
A. I. Eoff										5		
Gath Brothers		5					3					
R. W. Hogg & Sons				4	1	4		2				5
Matthews Brothers	1											
Malcolm Moncreiffe		*1	5				2	**1	3	1	1	
Mt. Haggan L. & L.S. Co.	3	3	1	2			4&5	1	3	3	2	
Roselawn Farm	4	4	3	5	5					4	3	
Straloch Farm			2	2	3	*1	2			2	4	
Univ. of Wyoming	2	**1	5	4								

\*Champion

\*\*Reserve Champion

## RAMBOUILLETS

**EXHIBITORS:** Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah; Beckton Stock Farm, Sheridan, Wyoming; C. W. Dilliner, Arcolo, Illinois; Glenwood Farm, Portland, Oregon; Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah; Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kansas; King Brothers Company, Laramie, Wyoming; Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California; Carroll Ornbau, Yorkville, California; A. C. Stewart, Abbotsford, British Columbia; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming; Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; Mrs. N. R. Vandervort & Sons, Wilmington, Ohio.

**JUDGE:** Robert F. Miller, Davis, California.

BREEDERS	RAMS				EWES				Get of Sire 15 shown	Flock 11 shown
	Aged 13 shown	Yearling 26 shown	Lamb 38 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 10 shown	Yearling 32 shown	Lamb 38 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 10 shown			
Beckton Stock Farm	3	2	3	5	4					5
Glenwood Farm	4	5	4		2	2	3	4		
Wynn S. Hansen	*1&2		5			5	5	3		
King Brothers Co.	3	**1&5	1&3	1	*1&3	**1&5	1	1&2	1	
Univ. of Wyoming	5	2&4	4	2	2&4	3	3	4	2	
Utah State Agrl. Col.						4				

\*Champion

\*\*Reserve Champion

and dissatisfaction at various shows in recent years. In most cases, judges have been compelled to decide between the medium-sized, low-down, blocky type which is recognized as adapted to farm conditions, and on the other hand the growthier and perhaps heavier-wooled type preferred by most range operators. Much to the general surprise, however, the exhibitors at San Francisco appeared, whether intentionally or not, to have decided to present a uniform type. In some cases the winners selected by Judge Philip were a little smaller and more compact than meets the approval of some rangemen, but as there was no opportunity to examine conformation and fleshing, we refrain from any criticism of the awards.

## Hampshires

The question of type in the Hampshire breed is still one that needs considerable discussion. Exhibitors of Hampshires have quite largely gone to the blocky, low-down type which is preferred in California and most farm states. Some breeders and most skilled purchasers of Hampshire rams for range service, however, demand size and scale and less wool on the face than usually receives the approval of show ring judges. Judge Philip, from his long training as a fitter of show sheep and being a Californian, naturally laid less emphasis on size and scale than had been anticipated by some of the exhibitors in selecting their show flocks. The question came to the fore in the ram lamb class with the giving of the first awards to the very blocky and heavily fleshed entry

ally laid less emphasis on size and scale than had been anticipated by some of the exhibitors in selecting their show flocks. The question came to the fore in the ram lamb class with the giving of the first awards to the very blocky and heavily fleshed entry

of the University of Wyoming in preference to a number of well-built and good type lambs of greater scale. The same question arose in other classes, and in some of the group classes the awards went to sheep of greater size than were generally preferred in the selection of individual winners.

## Rambouillet

While the Rambouillet show had a less desirable low end in the entry list, there were plentiful examples in each class of the degree of perfection that has been obtained in bringing this breed to a status of a real combination of good conformation and high quality fine wool. The champion ram exhibited by W. S. Hansen carried a fleece of unusual fineness combined with strength and character rarely equalled even in this great wool-producing breed. The King Brothers' champion yearling ewe was worthy of her position, whether judged on mutton or fleece points. There is little argument about type in the Rambouillet breed, although the weighing of points of conformation and of wool characteristics always

## SUFFOLKS

**EXHIBITORS:** Nancy Frost Campbell, Dixon, California; Marian M. Coble, Winters, California; Alex Cruickshank, McMinnville, Oregon; Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon; Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon; Mark Jensen, Cotati, California; D. H. Luce, Merced, California; Douglas Piggot, Golden, British Columbia; W. B. Reis & Gladstone Reed, Jr., Alamo, California; A. C. Stewart, Abbotsford, British Columbia; Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California; A. W. Raglan, Yorkville, California.

**JUDGE:** C. W. Hickman, Moscow, Idaho.

BREEDERS	RAMS				EWES				Get of Sire 15 shown	Flock 13 shown
	Aged 9 shown	Yearling 10 shown	Lamb 32 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 9 shown	Yearling 31 shown	Lamb 44 shown	Pen 3 Lambs 12 shown			
Nancy Frost Campbell				5						
Marian M. Coble		2								
Alex Cruickshank	4	5	2		3	3	5			
Floyd T. Fox			4		**1	1	1			
Walter P. Hubbard	4	3	1	5		4	4	4&5		
D. H. Luce	5									
Douglas Piggot	2		4	3	*1&2	4&5	5	3	1	
W. B. Reis & Gladstone Reed, Jr.				1						
A. C. Stewart		5								
Howard Vaughn	*1&3	**1&3	2		3&4	2	2	2	2&3	

\*Champion

\*\*Reserve Champion

makes the judge's task an especially difficult one.

### Suffolks

The exhibits of Suffolks would have caused wonder and surprise to one who studies sheep through the presentations at world fairs. Judge Hickman uniformly selected sheep of good size, although his preference was for animals of more compactness and depth than prevailed in exhibits of this breed. Some of the local entries were below standards, but in all except the ram lamb class there were plenty of good entries to merit all the individual awards. The feature of the show was a pen of three yearling ewes imported

from the Paul Flock by Douglas Piggot of British Columbia.

### Romeldales

There was much interest shown in a noncompetitive display of Romeldales by A. T. Spencer & Sons of Gerber, California. It was at the former World's Fair in San Francisco in 1915 that Mr. Spencer purchased the entire Australian and New Zealand exhibit of Romney rams and thereupon began the evolution of his new breed by crossing with select Rambouillet ewes. His exhibit here was made up of a stud ram and his yearling son, four yearling ewes and a pair of ewe lambs, the latter shorn to display mutton qualities.

F. R. M.

## The Golden Gate Wool Show

UNTIL the close of the Golden Gate International Exposition on December 2 the California Coliseum on Treasure Island will house for public view the greatest array of fleeces, from the standpoint of number, origin, varieties and quality, ever assembled anywhere in the world throughout the history of the sheep and wool industries. These are now wrapped in celophane, all properly identified as to origin, breed or kind and the place occupied in the show.

Golden Gate competition drew entries totaling 483 from England, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa, Argentina, Uruguay, Canada and the United States. Commanding first attention is a noncompetitive display from the National Sheep Breeders' Association of Uruguay, made up of a complete range of wools representative of that country's production, which elicited the highest commendation of the judge and attending wool specialists. A similar collection of Canadian wools, also noncompetitive, came from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Ranking high among the competitive displays from foreign countries is an exhibit from Scotland, interesting because this unit was largely devoted to the Scottish Blackfaced breed, of which there are very few in the U. S. A. And in the

Breeds Class the Dorset-Down Sheep Breeders' Association of Dorchester, England, sent a display of tub-washed fleeces, meaning that the sheep were washed before shearing. Such wools, on account of their extremely low shrink, often command the highest prices paid in the British Isles.

Dean John A. Hill of the University of Wyoming, regarded as America's outstanding wool technologist and equally well versed in the needs of the manufacturer, did a masterful job as judge. His work, however, was greatly facilitated through the organization of exhibits under the direction of Prof. J. F. Wilson of the College of Agriculture at Davis, California, the recognized leader in wool matters on the Pacific Coast.

### The Breeds Class

In the Breeds Class, first position fell to the following: Delaine Merino, George Deeds, Pataskala, Ohio; Australian Merino, J. E. Tomlinson, Kelvin, Boomi, N.S.W.; South American Merino, Argentine Southern Land Co., Buenos Aires; Rambouillet, King Bros., Laramie, Wyo.; Southdown, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Shropshire, W. H. Barrett & Son, Port Dover, Ont.; Hampshire, L. F. Huddleston, Bozeman, Mont.; Suffolk Pederson & Edwards, Albany, Ore.;

Dorset Down, Dorset Down Sheep Breeders' Association, Dorchester, England; Oxford Down, Michigan State College, East Lansing; Kerry Hill, Edward J. T. Woodward, Victoria, B. C.; Cheviot, Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa; Scotch Blackfaced Highlands, Andrew Linson, Gilmanschleugh, Ettrick, Selkirk, Scotland; Dorset Horn, A. M. Borten & Son, Britton, Mich.; South Devon, A. Darke, Kingsbridge, Devon, England; Leicester, Canterbury Agr. College, Lincoln, New Zealand; Lincoln, Mrs. N. R. Van der Vort, Wilmington, Ohio; Romney Marsh, Voss Bros., North Wellington, New Zealand; Wensleydale, Thomas B. Earle, Yorks, England; Corriedale, M. Carroll & Sons, Red Bank, Molong, N.S.W.; Romeldale, A. T. Spencer & Sons, Gerber, Calif.; Polwarth, Dowling, Cumming & Co., Jollabad, Darlington, Victoria, Australia; Karakul, Lowry Hagermann, Santa Fe, New Mex.; Black Top Merino, George E. Haist & Son, Chelsea, Mich.; Columbia, Ernest White, Kalispell, Mont.

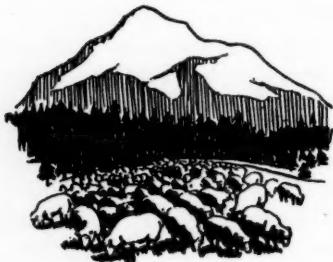
This competition converged in the Best Three Fleeces from any one breed. First went to Dowling, Cumming & Co., of Australia on Polwarths, fleeces of tremendous size combined with length of staple and estimated clean weight. This breed is exclusive to Australia on account of the embargo prohibiting export of purebred sheep. It has been developed by crossing Lincolns and Australian Merinos and breeding these crossbreds back to Merino bucks, then selecting within similar subsequent generations for fleece type. Second place went to the Argentine Southern Land Co. of Buenos Aires. The competition precipitated a close decision. These Argentine fleeces were South American Merinos, where a distinctive type has been developed through combining the Rambouillet with the Merino. They were characterized by tremendous bulk for their grade as fine wools.

### The Markets Class

Competition was especially severe in the Markets Class, the 64's combing alone having 54 entries, with several

(Continued on page 36)

# National Wool Marketing Corporation



## *News Bulletin*

### **Grower Owned and Operated**



#### **Strong Rise in Wool Values**

**England Exerting Rigid Control of Australian Clip  
Scarcity of Wool Promises To Be Acute In This Country**

**Government Contracts**

**New York Goods Market**

THE month of September witnessed the most spectacular rise in wool values of the century. Prices are now about 60 per cent higher than four weeks ago. Immediately after England announced that the Australian clip now being shorn would be taken over by the government, domestic values began to soar. Little is yet known as to the manner in which the Australian clip, which is about twice the size of our domestic crop, will be distributed except that the matter is in the hands of a Central Wool Committee and that licences are or will be issued to those who are permitted to use or sell wool and its manufactured products. Rigid control is being exercised as to the disposition made by licensed dealers of wool in their possession and it is not known to date upon what terms we in the United States will be permitted to obtain Australian wool, if at all.

The New Zealand clip is under the same regulations as the Australian. Unofficial reports indicate the wool growers will be paid by the English government on an average of about 12½ pence, or about 25 cents per pound for their present clip, which is only about 4 cents more than the average received by the Australian wool growers during the last clip season. If this should prove to be the figure allowed the growers, they certainly cannot be accused of taking excessive war profits.

All wool auctions in Australia, London, and elsewhere, as well as the Top Futures Exchange in Antwerp, Holland, have been indefinitely postponed by official action as was the case in the previous world war. South Africa ventured to hold an auction on Thursday, September 27, offering only 3,000 bales, which were largely taken by Japan and the United States. These Cape wools are not usually considered desirable for our use here in America because of their felting quality, but bidding by America at this sale was spirited and values paid were about equal to the present-day Boston market after adding the duty and transportation costs. The transportation problem enters into the question at this

point, for shipping is interrupted quite generally and marine insurance rates are at a premium.

A careful survey of domestic wool stocks available for use outside of manufacturers' hands indicates that no more than thirty-five to fifty million pounds can be accounted for at the present time. It is little wonder that manufacturers are greatly concerned as to future supplies when consumption continues at a rate of about fifty million pounds per month. August is estimated at sixty million pounds. There is probably less than a month's supply in the hands of co-operatives, dealers, and growers. So acute is the situation that representatives of the Association of Woolen Manufacturers of America met in New York on September 27, with the President of the Boston Wool Trade and others, to analyze the situation. A joint committee is being appointed to investigate possibilities of securing wool from Australia and South America. A number of dealers, representatives, and brokers have already gone to South America and South Africa in quest of wool.

It is quite certain that much of the Argentina clip now being shorn will be marketed in this country. Germany is usually a big user of South American Medium wools. England will necessarily see that Germany gets no wool from South America by reason of her control of the high-seas. This will leave an additional quantity to be merchandised in the United States. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the clip now being shorn in South America has been contracted on the sheep's back. Prices there have advanced about 25 per cent to 30 per cent and both old and new wool is selling freely in this market at prices below values we have been obtaining for comparable grades.

The government is placing substantial orders for both Army and Navy use, as well as the CCC camps and other governmental agencies. The sold-up condition of the mills is indicated by the failure to bid on government contracts. An extraordinary situation existed last week in Philadelphia when the government issued an invitation to bid on 1,200,000 yards of a certain type of cloth and not a single bid was received. The government specifications have heretofore required the use of domestic wool and apparently manufacturers are very wary lest they find themselves in possession of a government contract with no wool with which to fill it.

At the rate wool has been selling, it is evident that many of the large mills have quite an inventory of raw material. To this extent the present market is tinged with a speculative element. This is illustrated, to a degree at least, by the very great fluctuation of the Top Futures market, both as to values and the number of contracts. It is stated upon fairly good authority that much of the activity in the Top Futures market in New York has been caused by what we choose to call "outside interests." Professional stock speculators were quick to see that wool would be one of the first commodities affected by war and much of the month's activity on the Top Futures market is attributed to the participation by these operators.

Fine wool seems to be in the strongest position at the moment. Practically all of the Fleece, or Medium grade farm wools have been landed in the manufacturers' lofts. The supply of Medium wool has been substantially augmented by recent acquisition of South American Medium wools of both the old and new clip. Thus the pressure, so far as Medium grades are concerned, has been relieved temporarily.

A lot of business is said to be available in New York on finished products, but for the most part manufacturers are unwilling to make commitments either as to time of delivery or price. The bulk of the business being done is on an "if and when basis"—if they can get the wool and when they can make delivery at a price that will yield a profit above the cost of production.

The market is exceedingly sensitive and immediately affected by each report from the European war. Any intimation that peace might be offered by Hitler is immediately reflected in the wool market on the bearish side. Likewise, news that would indicate a long-drawn-out war is a signal for advancing prices.

In the excitement, the possibility of large importations of English cloth and semi-manufactured articles made possible by the reduction in duty permitted by the United Kingdom Trade Agreement has largely been forgotten. The textile mills in France that were paralyzed in the last world war because of Germany's invasion are now intact. Providing the full capacity of the textile mills in France and England is not required for home consumption, it would be possible on today's markets for both England and France to export to this country cloth, yarn, and tops and sell at a handsome profit. The possibility of having our markets flooded with manufactured and semi-manufactured woolens might well prove to be a reality.

Values may be quoted on average Fine and Fine Medium Class 4 at \$1.00@1.05, Fine Staple \$1.10, Halfblood \$1.00, Three-eighths 95@97 cents, with Quarterblood 90@95 cents. Fleece wools are neglected for the moment but so few are available for sale that they are not a real market factor.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation has sold very heavy weights of wool in the last two weeks. We quote here just a few of the sales we have made, which will give you an idea of the market (grease prices):

Kentucky 3/8 Staple.....	55,000	pounds @ 50c
Kentucky 3/8 Clothing .....	31,000	" 50c
Kentucky Low 1/4.....	12,000	" 50c
Indiana Average 3/8.....	35,000	" 45c
Missouri 3/8 .....	8,300	" 47c
Colorado 1/4 .....	5,000	" 50c
West Slope Colorado Fine.....	40,000	" 38c
West Slope Colorado 1/2.....	6,200	" 40c
Original Colorado .....	20,000	" 30c
Original Colorado .....	13,000	" 37c
Oklahoma Fine .....	34,000	" 30c
Original Montana .....	59,000	" 39c
Original Colorado .....	26,000	" 36c
Utah 1/4 .....	8,000	" 42c
Texas 1/4 .....	3,200	" 40½c
Original Montana .....	3,300	" 39c
North Dakota 1/2.....	19,000	" 37c
Original Minnesota .....	3,400	" 36c
Original Montana .....	5,000	" 37c
Colorado 1/2 .....	15,000	" 44c
Graded North Dakota .....		
Average 1/2 .....	10,000	" 38c
Graded North Dakota Bright 1/2 .....	6,042	" 42c
Wisconsin 1/2 .....	15,000	" 48c
Minnesota Average 1/2.....	4,400	" 37½c
Original Idaho .....	23,300	" 40c
Indiana 1/2 .....	5,500	" 46c
Original Wyoming .....	25,700	" 34¼c
Graded Colorado 1/2.....	20,500	" 42c
Original Montana .....	17,800	" 37c
Montana Fine & Fine Medium.....	25,000	" 42c
West Slope Low 1/4.....	6,818	" 46c
Original Arizona .....	38,400	" 37c
Original Arizona .....	44,000	" 37½c
West Slope Colorado Fine .....		
Graded .....	32,000	" 40½c
Original Nevada .....	17,000	" 36c
Original Idaho .....	45,500	" 36c
Original Wyoming .....	28,000	" 35½c
Original Utah .....	20,800	" 39c
Original Utah .....	43,000	" 37½c
Original Utah .....	11,700	" 37c
Original Utah .....	14,500	" 36c
Wisconsin French Combing.....	16,000	" 40c
Territory Braid .....	4,000	" 43c
Original New Mexico.....	3,179	" 36c
Graded Colorado French .....		
Combing .....	47,000	" 39½c

# The Lamb Markets

## Chicago

A GRAPH of dips, angles and sinuosities of the live mutton market would resemble a contour map of the Wasatch range. From a low of around \$8, the Chicago top jumped to \$10 during the flurry incidental to the outbreak of war, several markets quoting \$10.25.

Popular opinion, and some newspaper writers, attributed this advance to war influence which, in fact, had nothing to do with the case. Several weeks of short "kill" found meat rails denuded, and in a scramble to restock, killers ignored prices in an attempt to secure numbers. Previously complaining of "too many lambs," killers took everything in sight, fleshy feeders and culls. Yearlings were prize packages, scoring more upturn than lambs, the Texas type getting eager bids to supplement a deficient lamb supply. Wholesale prices soared, retailers, running true to form, tacked on even more.

The moment actual scarcity was eased, a logical reaction occurred, but as the market had disclosed a healthy undertone previously, a second upturn developed until the high point early in September was regained and the \$10 quotation reinstated at the close of September, second grade fat western lambs realizing \$9.50, the upper crust \$9.75@10.

Had Europe developed no war cloud, the upturn would have been registered as an all-summer heavy supply of eastern lambs disappeared. Elsewhere than Denver, killers ran into hard picking, Chicago depending largely on Denver directs, as a predicted glut of native lambs went in all directions, interior packers grabbing the bulk. September, usually a slumpy month, made a new record for activity and buoyance; a scramble to acquire winter supplies injected life into the feeder market; buyers awaiting a bargain sale were forced to satisfy their requirements, partially at least, at the high prices of the season. Some sections went into the winter

short of their usual quota, especially Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. A soaring stock cattle market turned many feeders to lambs to discover that they were as difficult to buy as bovine stock.

A flurry in corn, actually incidental to European developments, coincident with disappearance of fall pasture owing to a widespread drought everywhere east of the Missouri River, did not phase feeders. Drought came too late to seriously affect corn yields even locally; other feeds are abundant. The "dollar corn" slogan faded out, although the price advanced sufficiently to pull the A.A.A., with its huge jag of old corn, out of a quagmire. When sanity was restored, the country cut loose large quantities of old corn, breaking cash and future prices and restoring confidence in feeding circles that winter gain cost will not be excessive, especially if the fat market holds present levels, which are considered "high enough." Pork is still cheap and a huge crop of avian food is in process of harvesting, with enough in sight to satisfy holiday trade and leave a huge tonnage to go into cold storage. Loss of all pasture makes current gain cost higher than anticipated. Feeders cannot expect wide margins although spots will develop on which killers will be compelled to go a lively pace. Since the kill was reduced, every session of the market discloses the fact that all ovine product, lamb, yearling and mutton, is moving into distributive channels with reasonable alacrity. Lower temperatures will be a distinct advantage.

Part of the advance in lamb prices, also obvious price stability may be attributed to an appreciation of \$1 per hundred, live weight of the animal, in pelt credits. This credit now averages \$2.25 per hundred, which puts dressed cost of the carcass down to a level where it can be merchandised. Ovine meat is creeping back into chain store advertising, although prices quoted suggest that much of it is yearling and light ewe product vended in the guise

## Comparative Prices Live and Dressed Sheep and Lambs

### CHICAGO AVERAGE LIVE LAMB PRICES

Week Ended:	Sept. 23, 1939	Sept. 16, 1939	Sept. 24, 1938
<b>Spring Lambs:</b>			
Choice <sup>1</sup>	\$ ____	\$ ____	\$ 7.79
Good and Choice	9.42	9.53	7.51
Medium and Good	8.52	8.78	6.60
Common	7.20	7.57	5.44
<b>Ewes:</b>			
Good and Choice	3.58	3.42	3.22
Common and Medium	2.82	2.65	2.38

### NEW YORK AVERAGE WESTERN DRESSED LAMB PRICES

Choice—38 lbs. down	\$17.40	\$20.50	\$15.80
Good—38 lbs. down	16.90	19.30	14.80
Medium—All weights	14.60	17.25	13.50
Common—All weights	11.85	14.80	12.20

<sup>1</sup>Closely Sorted

of lamb. Deduct \$2.25 for pelt credit and carcass cost is reasonable. Packers are buying hogs around, or slightly above \$7 but are intent on storing every pound of product in anticipation of European demand should the war continue, so that fresh pork to the consumer is considerably higher than at the low point on both hogs and lambs. Other than heavy beef, no surplus exists or is in sight. Killers are getting few steers under \$9 that are capable of hanging up a decent carcass, grass beef has never been so scarce and while there is enough meat available to replenish the national larder from week to week, an excess is improbable.

The September "boom" incident demonstrated that, at least so far as fresh meat is concerned, and practically every scrap of lamb goes promptly into retail channels, the population is only one lap ahead of scarcity. Eliminate, or even reduce processing, by a packing house strike, or any other influence, and actual shortage would develop. Continuation of war, creating an abnormal demand for hog product, would operate to the advantage of lamb in a moderate degree. Rumors emanating from Washington concerning price-fixing are mere pigments of reportorial imagination.

A hue and cry has been raised that feeders will "go broke" on a replacement basis ranging from \$8.50 to \$9.25 per hundred. Feeders in certain sections, recently protesting paying \$7 to \$7.25 on the range and a dollar more at the markets, pulled a boner as range prices advanced a dollar, and \$8.75@9.25 is being paid without haggling at the markets. An impression that winter production will be excessive gets scant credence. The run is in and thousands are still in quest of lambs to put into the feed lot. Advancing stock cattle prices, which actually look dangerous, have exerted an uplifting influence in the case of thin lambs. At least two packers who invariably feed on a generous scale rushed for cover when prices kited. Feeders who got under the wire early displayed judgment, but they were in a minority, as the rank and file figured that a swelling movement out of the West in September would put them on the shady side of Easy Street. How

many more lambs would have been absorbed by the winter finishing sections at final prices must be left to conjecture, but it is doubtful if enough would have been available, even had supply been substantially increased to break prices materially.

Articulate opinion, both in processing and feeding circles, is that the trade went into October on a healthy basis; that the number of lambs in the prospective winter supply is somewhat less than that of the corresponding period and as there will be no cheap hogs in the sense that they were cheap or that the winter supply of beef will be excessive, meat makers are in reasonably strong strategic position. A Washington guess that 16 per cent more cattle are on feed than a year ago would mean cheap beef if taken literally, but in the replacement scramble, feeders have acquired a large percentage of peewees that will not figure in the winter beef supply, having been laid in to rough through the winter and throw on grass next spring.

A series of choppy winter fat lamb markets is probable. So far as the immediate future is concerned killers do not expect easy picking as few lambs went on feed early last summer, which creates a practical certainty of at least brief periods of short supply, which always boosts prices temporarily. Statistical information concerning the number of lambs on feed is unavailable, but east of Chicago, including Indiana, the fall purchase was below normal. The writer has recently traversed central and northern Illinois and if the normal number of lambs have gone in, they are effectively concealed. Iowa has been a free buyer, but Colorado and Nebraska, both short of feed, will fatten no more than last year, if as many, opinion that both will be short having generated. In any event, the trade is no longer apprehensive of a surplus at any time; cheap feed will insure finishing unless confidence is impaired by a crack in prices, which at this moment appears improbable. More shearing will be done, in fact summer shorn stock is already reporting at Chicago.

The dressed market discloses a definite price ceiling. Consumers are in economical frame of mind; lamb lacks

selling force and several competing foods are relatively, if not actually less expensive. An interesting phase of the dressed trade is demand for yearling product, costing \$7 to \$8.25 alive; feeders handling Texas yearlings have cleaned up handsomely during the past summer. The dressed market does not quote yearlings, nor does any of it reach the ultimate consumer in any other guise than lamb.

J. E. Poole

## Denver

**R**ECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Denver during September this year totaled 535,000 head, or a decrease of 49,000 under the same month last year, which was more than accounted for by the decrease from Idaho.

Top Colorado lambs sold during September from \$9 on the first day of the month up to the peak of \$10.25 on September 6 and 7, then down to \$8.90 on September 21 (the low spot of the month), then up to \$10 on September 27, and finished out the period at a top of \$9.75.

The general market closed September 75 cents per hundred higher than at the outset, with the greatest spread between the highs of \$10.25 on September 6 and 7, and \$8.90 on September 21, being \$1.35 per hundred. During the same month a year ago, fat lambs at Denver sold from a high of \$8.65 the fore part of September, to a low of \$7.75 during the mid-month. The higher average prices in September this year were somewhere between \$1.25 and \$1.50 per hundred.

The bulk of the fat Colorado lambs cleared during the early period of September this year from \$8.50@9.15 to \$9.25@10.25, during the mid-month period from \$8.75 to \$9.65, and the last week of September from \$9.15 to \$10. Utah fat lambs early in the month sold from \$9.25@10.25, during the middle of the month from \$8.50@9.50, and the last week of September from \$9@9.35. Receipts of Idaho fat lambs fell off abruptly in mid-September this year. Most sales were made the first half of the month from \$9.65@10, with some loads at \$8.50@9.10. From Sep-

(Continued on page 33)

# With the Women's Auxiliaries

Material for this department should be sent to the National Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1636 Princeton Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah

## Golden Gate International Exposition

**N**O doubt many of our readers were fortunate enough to be able to visit the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island, San Francisco, California, this past summer. If so, I hope they did not miss the Palace of Fine and Decorative Arts and in particular the demonstration of weaving in the pit there.

It occurred to me that the readers of our section of this magazine might be interested in knowing something of this exhibit, so I contacted Dorothy Liebes, Director, Division of Decorative Arts, for some technical information on this exhibit. She graciously furnished me with the information and said:

We have not stressed the fabrication of our textile show in any sense so that the wool part enters in just as any other fiber does for the entire show. However, a great many of the fabrics are made of wool, particularly those from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Strangely enough, many of the English fabrics stress linen and cotton contrary to the usual supposition that the English are great users of wool.

Perhaps 50 per cent of the show is machine made and the other 50 per cent hand technique. Some of the exhibitors in the textile section have as many as three or four pieces on display. In addition, the textile exhibit covered tapestries, rugs, domestic fabrics, laces, ecclesiastical textiles, embroidery and a small collection of table linens.

Most of the fine tapestries, particularly those of Aubusson, Gobelin and Beauvais, are woven with wools. These are from France. Many of the tapestries from Finland and Sweden are also made of wool.

As for the actual demonstration of weaving in the pit, outstanding craftsmen from the California area were

selected and invited to demonstrate their work. They brought along their own materials, and no doubt have used wool 50 per cent of the time in the weaving of upholsteries and draperies. Carding and spinning of wool was demonstrated for a short time in the weaving pit to show the complete development of a piece of fabric.

Overhearing a conversation between the demonstrator at the weaving machine and an interested spectator, I gathered that this weaving of tapestries, upholsteries and draperies is gathering quite a bit of momentum as a hobby throughout various parts of the country and that several groups have requested her to visit them and give instructions in this revived art. After seeing the beautiful samples of the work they were turning out on their looms there, it is not hard for me to understand why many would find in this craft, an entertaining and useful hobby.

Your Correspondent

## Texas Publicity on Wool

**Q**UEEN'S Blue wool, the fabric given Queen Elizabeth of England by the National Wool Growers Association for one of her American-tour gowns, formed the basis of some good publicity for wool on the part of the Women's Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association during the summer months.

Immediately after receiving a sample of the Queen's dress from the Secretary of the National Association, the Texas Auxiliary wired the Forstmann Company, manufacturers of the fabric, for more samples. As soon as they arrived, an attractive display was set up in the office of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and attention called to it in the Del Rio newspaper. The samples were also used on artistic posters designed by Della Whitehead, worded by Anita Lines and painted by Mary Nell Wright. These posters were displayed at the famous

Neiman-Marcus store at Dallas; at Frost's in San Antonio and at Cox-Rushing-Greer's in San Angelo, starting the week of June 4. The two latter stores tied their advertising into the poster, and Neiman-Marcus carried a statement about in a clever column called "On and Off the Elevators." A poster was also sent to the Fort Worth Fair.

A telegram of welcome was sent to Her Majesty by the Texas Auxiliary on May 10 and the organization values most highly the reply which the Queen made the following day.

Following closely upon the visit of Their Majesties, the Women's Benefit Association made their selection of queens for their Parade of States at the New York Fair. Del Rio was asked to send Miss Wool and Mohair and since the queens for the parade had to be members of the Women's Benefit Association, Miss Iris Brennan, employed by the Producers Wool and Mohair Company, was chosen for that role.

After meeting with members of the Women's Benefit Association and Miss Sunshine Matthews, representing the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, it was decided to send Miss Wool and Mohair dressed in the same material as the Queen's dress. The men's organization agreed to stand one-half the expense in connection with Miss Brennan's trip to New York.

The gown worn by Miss Brennan was designed by Miss Addie Runyon of Cox-Rushing-Greer Company at San Angelo and made by Mrs. F. W. Hoffman of that city.

West Texas papers carried extensive publicity about Miss Wool and Mohair. Pictures were also used in several of the state wool growers' magazines. One was sent to Life with an article, but it was returned with the explanation that their schedule is so far ahead that by the time it could be used, it would have no significance.

One yard of the material of Miss Wool and Mohair's dress was left and a turban and purse are being made to

sell chances on at the National Convention in January.

Although to some it may appear that not a great deal has been done, we can truthfully say that we have made a stride in this first year of our organization; from different sources we are being patted on the back for coming to the front in a significant manner, and we are going to continue to be heard from.

Mrs. W. B. Whitehead, President

#### OREGON

Morrow County

THE woolen exhibit which the Morrow County Wool Growers Auxiliary placed in the foyer of the Heppner branch of the First National Bank of Portland during the rodeo late in August, was well worth while.

An antique spinning wheel belonging to Miss Leta M. Humphreys, purchased by her this summer in Gaspe, Quebec Province, Canada, was used as the center and the woolen exhibits grouped about it.

A very old red shawl belonging to Mrs. Mike Bibby received first prize as the oldest and best preserved exhibit. Prizes were also awarded for the best baby jacket entry, hand-made woolen pictures, hooked rugs, hand-knitted sweaters, hand-knitted suits, hand-knitted dresses and woolen bags. Awards were also made in the following groups: jackets made from Morrow County wool, pillows of Bargello embroidery, woolen crochet pillows, wool embroidered pillows, crocheted afghans, crochet dolls, blankets made from Morrow County wool, and miscellaneous entries.

The regular meeting and luncheon for September was held at the Lucas Place. Reports were made by the chairmen of the various committees, in regard to work done during the rodeo.

Guy Moore was announced the winner of the auxiliary 4-H club scholarship for next June. This award was made on the basis of showmanship at the 4-H Club fair held during the rodeo.

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, state president, told of the forthcoming state convention to be held in Burns in Janu-

ary and discussed various ways and means for adding to the present funds. The possibility of a dance and the selling of wool ties were discussed.

The auxiliary at the present time has 46 members.

Josephine Mahoney, Correspondent

#### IDAHO

Oneida County

ONE of the most interesting displays ever shown in Malad was exhibited August 25 and 26 in the window of the Western States Utilities, by the Oneida County Auxiliary. Woolen articles, consisting of blankets, clothing, quilts, pillows, etc., were displayed to show the many uses of wool. One interesting item was a wool blanket brought from England by Mrs. Amelia Bush and although 100 years old is still in constant use. In contrast, was the lovely Hudson Bay blanket made of all Oneida County wool, which was one of the finest of its kind. This blanket was donated to the club by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Dredge.

Beautifully knitted afghans, knitted and crocheted shawls, lovely hooked wool and needlepoint wool work displayed on two antique chairs and a stool, contributed much to the interest of the display. In addition, pillows and pillow tops of wool were shown. One wool blanket of New Zealand wool and one made of American wool were displayed. Appliqued felt rugs and two embroidered wool needlepoint pictures added variety.

The club members embroidered the beautiful linen luncheon set which depicted scenes of our West. They also made a wool quilt, the wool of which was carded and covered with wool pieces.

One of the most important projects to be attempted by the group was the organization of a Junior Sheep Club. We began this movement feeling the boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow and it is character building for these young folk to have some responsibility. This project reports as follows:

Leader, Jesse R. Dredge; number of members in club, nine; type, lambs;

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number of project, 9; approximate value \$65.00 when started. Six dollars in prize money was won at the county fair by the club.

We feel confident these young people will be ready and eager to start a similar project next spring.

We also sponsored a children's party of 65 on July 17.

Now that the summer vacation is ended, we aim to begin our regular work with renewed vigor. There are 19 enrolled and an average attendance of from 12 to 16 at our monthly meetings. Our plan is to have interesting and educational programs to keep our enthusiastic workers alert and active.

Mrs. F. C. Chevers, Publicity Chairman

**TEXAS**

**F**ULL grown in accomplishments although still an infant, considering its recent organization, the Women's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association has a record that brought a rising vote of thanks to its president, Mrs. Willie B. Whitehead, at the regular meeting of its board of directors in Del Rio on September 14.

Promotion of woolen materials for use during the entire year as well as promotion of mutton and chevron have formed an important part of the activity of the auxiliary, according to the report of the recording secretary, Mrs. F. J. Barrett of Comstock.

Mrs. Whitehead gave a special report on wool promotion activities. (See page 28).

Mrs. H. C. Noelke of San Angelo, chairman of the committee responsible for the promotion of mutton and chevron, reported the activities of her committee, stating that such promotion

is possible through cooking schools demonstrating the uses of the meats and offering recipes, or through publication of special cook books.

The assembly voted to postpone decision on which method would be the better until additional information has been obtained by the committee and until the members have had time to consider the merits of the two promotion methods described by Mrs. Noelke.

Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw of Worth Worth, chairman of the legislative committee, presented the activities of that committee, and progress of the membership committee was shown by Mrs. Joe F. Brown of Sanderson. She reported six new members, bringing the total to 128 paid memberships.

The unusual and picturesque registry of the auxiliary, bound in sheep and goat skins with the name of the organization cut in relief in leather on the front, was signed by those attending the meeting on September 14.

Thirty-seven directors attended the meeting.

Ima Jo Fleetwood

**WASHINGTON**  
*Lower Yakima Valley*

**A**LTHOUGH organized only a little over a year ago, the Lower Yakima Valley Auxiliary is doing much to make the valley more lamb and wool conscious. The auxiliary featured a float at the Grandview Harvest Festival, an annual celebration held at Grandview, Washington, and won first prize of \$20 in the parade.

The float was covered with virgin wool and carried five tiny maidens from two and a half to four years old, supported by shepherd's canes made fast to the float. Each little girl represented an officer of the auxiliary and was dressed in a Scotch costume made of wool, and had a little lamb in her care. The pick-up pulling the float carried two "Little Boy Blues" asleep upon a mound of hay.

The same float won first prize in the organization section in the Fourth of July parade at Kennewick, Washington, receiving \$8 prize money for this honor.

In the Sunnyside Fete Day parade, Little Miss Arva Lenna Anderson, daughter of the auxiliary president, Mrs. Henry Anderson, with her lamb, won first prize as "Mary and Her Little Lamb."

Besides sponsoring the above floats in various parades, the auxiliary also had a booth at the festival in which were displayed many beautiful woolen garments. The booth caused considerable attention and apparently was well worth while.

Mrs. Clell Lung, Recording Secy.

#### *Yakima*

YEARBOOKS of the Yakima Wool Growers Auxiliary were distributed at the first meeting of the new club season in September by the program committee, composed of Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Mrs. Pete Reynaud, Mrs. Vic Crowe, Mrs. Jack Goodwin and Mrs. John Van Wyke.

The afternoon's activities included a 12:30 luncheon, topics about the two fairs, and summer experiences touching the use of mutton, lamb and wool. Hostesses were Mrs. Reynaud, Mrs. Emilie Roberts, Mrs. Paul Lauzier and Mrs. Van Wyke.

The program outlined in the yearbook includes:

A guest day program for October 20; theme, "Cooperating with the Conservation League"; plans to be made for National Wool Week.

A display of woolen Christmas gifts on November 17, with Miss Ruth Mae Jones as speaker.

Annual Christmas party for husbands on December 15, with a 6:30 dinner.

Lamb dishes to be demonstrated at luncheon on January 15.

Anniversary celebration on February 16; past presidents to be honored at musical program; reports by delegates to National Convention.

"Wool Steps Forward," talk by Mrs. Neil Robertson in April.

Election of officers and discussion of current events by Mrs. Frank Fairchild on May 17.

Annual picnic on June 21.

Luncheon will precede each of the business sessions.

Officers of the auxiliary are: President, Mrs. W. A. McGuffie; Vice President, Mrs. Crowe; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Longmire; Treasurer, Mrs. Merritt Longmire, and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Roberts.

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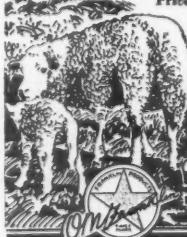
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A 20-ounce package will make 5 gallons of drench solution. This is good for 320 doses for mature sheep or goats, or 640 doses for lambs or kids. Price \$3.00. 10-ounce package, 160 mature animals or 320 young, \$2.00. 5-ounce package, 80 mature sheep, 160 lambs, \$1.25.

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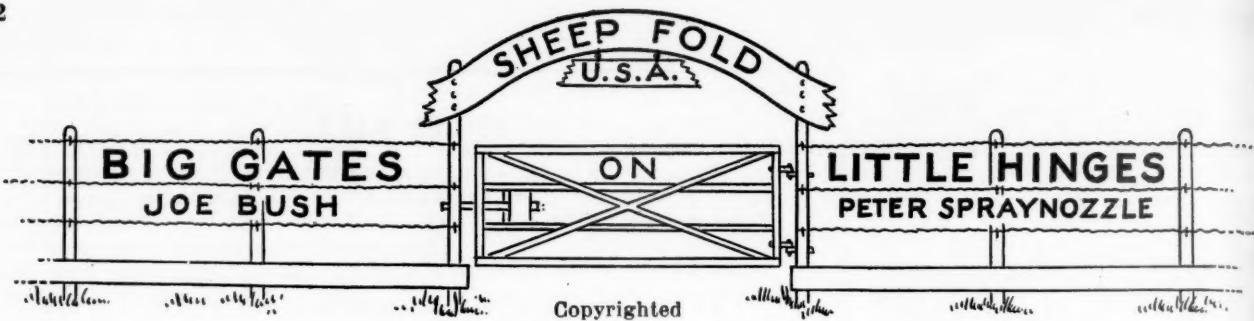
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**W**E are writing this column for the October issue of the National Wool Grower in the last week of September, cashing in on thirty days of sunshine drawn from our credit in the First National Bank of Eternity.

Thirty days of autumn sunshine when the misty haze of Indian summer turns golden sunshine into mystery and the world into a dream; harvest time in field und orchard; harvest time when, from the mountains und the foothills sheep and cattlemen bring home the flocks und herds—tally them—into the home pasture through “big gates that swing on little hinges”; the cows und the ewes and the increase measured in calves und lambs.

Harvest time when the herders will account for the flocks and herds entrusted to their care. Spring und summer have come and gone since the herders left the home ranch for the summer range, and let it be said here, to the everlasting glory of the cowmen and sheepmen who ride the range for hire, that few, very, very few in the history of the sheep und cattle industry have ever betrayed a trust.

As I write this column for the National Wool Grower, I am sitting in the backyard of my Sheepfold home. From the box elders leaves are drifting down; birds up in the branches are chirping and chattering, “rounding up” for the long flight. To the south, garden spiders spin their webs. Through an opening in the trees the sun sends down a long finger of sunlight to smack me between the shoulder blades. In the grass under my chair in two square feet of earth, there is creeping life, bugs and insects of which man knows little and cares less; crawling down the garden path is a caterpillar now, next year a butterfly.

It is not my intent to write here and tell in feeble words and stammering sentences the glorious picture that is everywhere for the eye to see and photo on the film of the mind. A new picture with every flicker of the eyelid; a picture that never was, never will be transferred to canvas and framed and hung in great galleries of the world to win the applause of those who love art.

O! They'll see a picture sure, but not the picture that the grand old artist king, the Sun, paints and hangs on his mighty canvas up yonder on the canyon walls. The life, the lights, the shadows, the soft wind that moves the grass, the flowers, the branches of the trees, mixing the colors above the brown earth, the gray rocks; the movement of the scrub oak and the sage; the tall spiral of the cottonwood casting

its long shadow; the quivering aspen grove, the acres of wild flowers moving in the wind; the shadow of a passing cloud, the bird and animal life of the range—all that and more for the eye of man to see, but never to be transferred to canvas by the hand of man.

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Having the time this past week I read again the book of Ruth, as she worked as a gleaner on the Bethlehem ranch of her kinsman Boaz. Ruth did not know she was on the ranch of Boaz. Und here I quote 2nd chapter 3rd verse: “Her hap was to light on that part of the field belonging to Boaz,” und as she lit in the field, Boaz’s strawboss gave her a sickle and she gleaned in the barley field.

It is written in the book of Ruth that Boaz was a “mighty man of wealth.” If Boaz were a small grain grower of today, things would be different. In the first place he would hardly be a “mighty man of wealth.” In the second place he wouldn’t find a sickle on the place—und Ruth would hardly know what to do with it if he did.

Since the days of Boaz the inventive genius of the age plus the nimble fingers of steel and iron workers who make the dream of dreamers come true, turn a blue print into a tractor to help the farmer in tilling of the soil, Machinery that the farmer could use to shorten his day and week of labor, but the farmer doesn’t use it that way. He buys a tractor and another lantern, hangs it on the front of the tractor and plows on deep into the night.

Joe Bush und me are farmers. The smell of the fresh-turned soil to us is what the smell of the sea is to the sailor, or the sawdust trail to a lumber-jack. It calls us back with a mother-call from wherever we are.

In spite of all the implements, I reckon things are much the same as when Jacob was president of the National Wool Growers Association, Joseph, Secretary of Agriculture in Egypt und Boaz, President of the Farmers Union. Farmers are losing their farms under Wallace of Iowa as they did under Joseph of Canaan. Chattel-mortgage sheep and cattle run the range now as then; labor works from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; farmers work from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. If Ruth were the relative of a rich farmer today, instead of gleaning with a sickle in the field, she’d be in a screened-in porch, toying with a cigarette, playing the radio, listening to Bob Burn’s playing “I love you only” on his bazooka.

## The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 27)

tember 12 on, scattered cars of Idaho lambs brought \$8.25@8.75. Oregon lambs were taken at various periods the first half of September all the way from \$8.15 to \$9.65. A few loads from New Mexico sold at \$8.75 on September 11. Wyoming fat lambs were fairly numerous around the middle period of the month and sold all the way from \$8.75 @10.25.

Many carloads of feeding lambs sold at Denver daily during September, but supplies were still far short of demand for this class. Prices strengthened around 75 cents per hundred during the month, selling from \$7.25@8.10 early in September, then later falling into a spread of mostly \$8.25@8.85 which lasted out the remainder of the month.

Fat ewes were 25 cents or more higher during September. Most sales were made from \$2.25 to \$2.75 the first half of the month, and from \$2.50@3 during the latter period, with highs of \$3.15, \$3.25 and \$3.40 for a few lots.

Good demand existed for any class of breeding ewes, and they sold all the way from \$3.25 to \$6.25, depending on ages and the length of service which they could give. A good many bunches and carloads cleared from \$4.25 to \$5.50.

The supply picture at this writing shows that fat range lambs out of Idaho, Wyoming and Utah are now practically all shipped to market, with only a few scattered loads left in western Wyoming which will be cleaned up next week. Fat lamb shipments from off the Moffat Line and points on the main line of the Rio Grande through the west central part of Colorado are about wound up, leaving main supplies only in the southwest portions of Colorado yet to go to market, of which a good many have already gone.

It is now estimated that fat lamb supplies will be very meager after October 15, and shipments from range points will largely be confined to feeder lambs, or those with in-between flesh at least, which will meet with a very good demand on the market, particu-

larly to northern Colorado feeders, if present world conditions still hold true.

R. C. Albright

### Ogden

THE strengthening of lamb and wool markets featured the activities of the month of September as the outbreak of war in Europe drove prices upward. From September 3, when Britain and France announced their intention of warring with Germany, the lamb market ascended abruptly, reaching \$9.85 by the middle of the week. However, by the end of the week when the trade had recovered somewhat from its first shock of "war hysteria," it settled back somewhat, rose again in the next few days, but dropped back toward the middle of the month. By September 15, the market had risen to \$9, from whence it slumped off again as the month ran out.

Trading opened on September 1 with fat lambs bringing \$7.75 per hundred, feeders ranged from \$7.35 to \$7.65, and ewes were bringing \$3.75. On Monday, September 4, the day after the Allies had declared their intention of doing battle, the market rose sharply, registering \$8.35 on some choice Idaho lambs. Feeder lambs held their own, making \$7.50 on the best sales that day, and ewes were steady. However, by the middle of the week the lamb market had shot up \$2 over the opening time, reaching \$9.85 for some Idaho rangers and some feeders going to northern Colorado for finishing rose to \$8.50. By the middle of the following week fat lamb prices fell \$1.10 per hundred to \$8.75, ewes were bringing \$3.25 and feeders \$7.50@8. The lamb market slipped up again in the next few days to \$9, but dropped steadily thereafter, finishing off at \$8.50@8.75.

The majority of sheep receipts during September were received from the State of Idaho from whence came 71,891. Utah was next with 40,170, Nevada had 28,632 and Oregon 26,393, Wyoming shipped 9,205, Montana,

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GOWDY WILLIAMSON, Secretary  
XENIA, OHIO

2,836 and California 1,289 to bring up the rear. Feeder shipments went out to thirteen different states, these being Colorado, Utah, South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Oregon, California, Idaho, and Missouri.

Dudley F. Estes

## Kansas City

THE September lamb market put on two considerable splurges—one at the opening of the month and the other toward the close—and wound up with a 35-cent net advance. During the month the price movement covered a \$1.75 range from an \$8.75 low to a \$10.50 top.

The European war situation appeared in the market at the beginning of the month and in two days prices rose \$1.25 to reach a high point of \$10.50 on the 6th. In the next few days the market remained fairly steady, but the next week the advance was eliminated and the downward trend continued to the end of the third week when the low point of the month was established with the top at \$8.75. The last splurge started at this point and boosted quotations to \$9.75. This was followed by a 25-cent drop to conclude the month at \$9.50.

Conditions in Europe put the lamb trade on edge most of the month. The two substantial advances, which indicated speculative characteristics, were of rather short duration, but there was latent power in the buying side that was ready to open up on bullish information from any source. In the average, lambs did not advance as much as some other classes of livestock, and likewise the down-swing was less pronounced.

At the close of the month the European war situation and the status of the United States neutrality law were such that the trade was inclined to "mark time" for further developments. However, in the average, elements of strength seem to predominate. The wool market has advanced, employment has increased, thin lambs have found a ready outlet to feeders and extreme hot weather has given way to nearer normal

temperatures. The feed situation is favorable. The United States Department of Agriculture, under release of September 26, reports 112 million tons of grain feeds in the United States, compared with 111 million tons on the same date last year and 108 million tons for the 5-year average 1928 to 1932, which were supposed to be normal years. The feed situation in the West is not up to last year's level but it is above normal in central and eastern areas.

Some of the unfavorable factors are that packing house labor is becoming restless and many winter feeders regard prices for thin lambs as too high.

Prices for fat sheep fluctuated within a 50-cent range and closed September 25 cents above late August prices. The few yearling sheep available brought \$5.75 to \$7, and aged wethers sold at \$4 to \$5.25. Ewes brought \$2 to \$3.65 on killer outlet, but farmers kept the short-term breeding ewes cleaned up at \$3.75 to \$4.50. Practically no good young ewes arrived.

Feeding lambs found a ready outlet at a price range of \$7 to \$9, with \$9 an extreme high point and paid for only a few lots. A range of \$8 to \$8.50 took the bulk of the good feeding lambs.

Western lambs offered in September showed condition much below normal. Usually western lambs are even in size and fairly uniform in weight, but during the past month uneven size and uneven weights predominated, with the result that sorting was necessary and rather large percentages fell in feeder weights. The number of lambs fed this coming winter will probably be larger than last winter. A larger percentage will be fed east of the Missouri River than last winter, with operations in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana probably reaching a new peak. Dry weather in the past thirty days has materially retarded the sowing and development of winter wheat, but should moisture come soon, a large acreage will be planted in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and those states would be a material factor in the late feeder lamb trade.

September receipts were 152,900, or approximately 10,000 larger than in the same month last year, and the largest in any month since January, 1937.

October, 1939

35

Total receipts for the nine months of 1939 were 1,030,400, compared with 1,192,583 in the same period of 1938.

C. M. Pipkin

### St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for September were approximately 87,000 compared with 68,997 in August and 96,240 in September a year ago. About half the months' total were from the West, and the balance from local territory.

The lamb market during the month was very uneven and closed mostly 50 cents higher than the end of August. Best westerns were quoted around \$9.50 on the close against \$9 a month ago, and natives \$9.25 against \$8.75. At the high time best westerns reached \$10.25, and natives \$10. Feeding lambs sold up to \$9.25 with most sales \$8.25 @ \$8.75.

Ewes and yearling classes closed around 50 cents higher. Best fat ewes sold late at \$3.50@3.75. Fed yearlings sold \$6.75@7.50, twos \$5.75@6.50, and old wethers \$4.50@5. Breeding ewes were in good demand at all times. Most sales ranged \$3.50@5 with younger stock from \$6@8.

H. H. Madden

### Omaha

MARKETS for all classes of sheep and lambs closed higher for the month. September's run here was about 195,000 head, far short of August's 251,000 head, and the smallest September run for any year since 1901.

Probably most of the advance, which amounted to about 50 cents, in fat lamb prices, stemmed from the war situation and from the fact that although the daily runs averaged more than 7,500 head, only about half of the arrivals were killer lambs. The wool market made marked gains and maintained them, and dressed prices were higher for the month.

When war broke, prices quickly swung up to a \$10.40 top, peak for the month. Later most of the gains were lost, and just as quickly, but the market thereafter stayed at or above the \$9 mark. The last sorted native lambs to sell brought \$9.50, and the range lambs, \$9.65.

The wool market probably will con-

tinue to be a bullish factor on the live lamb market. A change in the neutrality law, if and when it comes, undoubtedly would cause an upswing in the fat lamb market. While dressed lamb probably would not share in the export business to the extent that beef and pork could, still the three commodities would show their tendency to keep in line with each other.

From the supply end of the situation, it seems that there will be fewer fat range lambs during October than there were during October, 1938. The range states have continued dry, and shippers from many localities in the West say that the greater share of their lambs have been marketed. The Colorados, Wyoming, and neighboring supplies certainly should make up an increasing share of the daily runs, but probably there will be little change in the percentage of fat lambs.

On the other hand, lambs for feeding have moved in larger than usual volume. A few loads of these lambs, either shorn or woolled, have been coming back already. The stage seems set for increased competition for the native and range lambs, from the fed lambs. The fed lamb season is likely to get under way earlier and to include a greater volume of supplies.

Quality of most native lambs showed a seasonal decline, and on many days there was a spread of 25 cents between them and the range lambs. There is nothing to indicate that this spread will not be maintained until the end of the native lamb season.

Feeder lambs were in a strong position throughout the month and closed about 50 cents higher. Top for the month was \$9.25, and they were quoted to \$8.75 at the close. Demand for feeders has not changed as rapidly or as extensively as that for killers and price fluctuations were not as marked. With a good corn crop "in the bag" in Iowa and other states east of the Missouri River, there are plenty of indications that these sections will show no drop in their feeder requirements during October, and that if the feeders keep coming in large numbers they will move readily.

There was scarcity of fat ewes for slaughter, due partly to a seasonal

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### AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Southdowns won grand champion wether, reserve grand champion wether, champion pen, the grand champion carload of lambs, and champion and reserve champion carcass over all breeds at the 1938 International. Write the Secretary for additional information.

W. L. Hanning, Sec'y, State College, Pa.  
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shortage of ewe shipments during the early part of the month and to demand for breeders that took most of the large shipments that were coming by the end of the month. Choice fat ewes earned \$3.75, \$1 higher for the month, at the close.

The breeder ewe supply consisted mainly of ewes that were fours or older, but they were wanted badly enough that the market moved 50@75 cents higher. Demand for these should hold up well during October, because of the crop situation mentioned. There is nothing to indicate that there will be an increase in shipments of younger ewes.

Kay Burley

## Golden Gate Wool Show

(Continued from page 23)

other classes proportionately large. Anyone winning a prize mid such competition deserves commendation. This division was distinguished by a special noncompetitive display of fleeces of every age from lambs to fifteen years, all grown in 1939 and clipped from sheep on the Mendocino County ranch of Frank C. Clarke of Laytonville, California.

The first positions in each grade were placed as follows: 80's combing, George E. Haist & Son, Chelsea, Mich.; 70's combing, Frank C. Clarke, Laytonville, Calif.; 64's combing, Clarke; 58's or 60's combing, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; 56's combing, I. A. Burrows & Son, Orland, Calif.; 48's or 50's combing, Michigan State College, East Lansing; 46's combing, King Bros., Laramie, Wyo.; 44's combing, Prescott Braustetter, Cape Town, Calif.; 36's or 40's combing, Graczos, Graziers Coop. Shearing Co., Sydney, Australia; Carpet Wool, Andrew Linson, Selkirk, Scotland; Best Display of Three Fleeces, Frank C. Clarke, Laytonville, Calif.; Best Display Foreign Market Wool, Graczos, Graziers Coop. Shearing Co., Sydney, Australia; Grand Champion Fleece of Market Wool, Frank C. Clarke; Reserve Champion, Utah Agr. College.

Frank Clarke's grand champion fleece in the markets class weighed 12

pounds and was a 11½ months' clip from a five-year-old Clarke Rambouillet ewe, a distinctive type since Rambouillet rams have been used in this program since 1900. The sire was of Frank Bullard breeding. Frank Clarke is following rigidly the plan laid down by his father and uncle, Joseph H. and Wm. Clarke, the chief objective being the evolution of a sheep adapted to their peculiar conditions of climate, topography, forage and high rainfall and then to develop a fleece uniform in staple. This was strictly a range product, seldom under shelter. It was a distinction completely deserved.

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## Rambouillet Breeders in Anniversary Meeting

MEMBERS of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association celebrated the half-century mark of their organization at San Francisco on September 27.

John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, one of the leading Rambouillet breeders of the West, was chosen to head the association during 1940, succeeding J. W. Owens of Ozona, Texas, and V. I. Pierce, also of Ozona, Texas, is the new vice president.

Mrs. Dwight Lincoln was reelected secretary-treasurer and in appreciation of forty years of service to the organization by Mrs. Lincoln and her husband, the late Dwight Lincoln, a diamond-studded wrist watch was presented to her.

Liveliest discussion of the gathering centered on association headquarters. For many years the office has been located at Marysville, Ohio, but with the membership now residing to such a large extent in the western states, the selection of either Salt Lake City, Utah, or San Angelo, Texas, for headquarters is now contemplated. A motion to make such a change was made at the recent meeting, but tabled until the 1940 meeting, which will be held in Salt Lake City.

Professor Robert F. Miller of the University of California College of Agriculture at Davis, urged breeders to recognize the new trends in sheep types and to breed large, smooth-skinned animals in place of the smaller, wrinkled type, in order to produce longer and finer fleeces.

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